"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate southwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,694. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMAN GUNS WRECK RHEIMS, FIRE CATHEDRAL; ALLIES GAIN GROUND, MENACE GERMAN FLANK; BERLIN REPORTS ARMY TAKING THE OFFENSIVE

RUSSIANS SHELL AUSTRIAN FORTS; CUT ARMY OFF

Attack Jaroslaw and Przemysl —Three German Corps Reported at Latter Fortress.

GEN. DANKL'S ARMY IN PERIL

Separated from Auffenberg's Troops, Is Making Desperate Efforts to Reach Cracow.

GERMAN CORPS LOSES TWICE

Broken Remnant of Landwehr Force Was Preparing to Cross the Vistula Near Sandomierz.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—The following official statement from the Chief of the General Staff was issued tonight:

"The Austrian troops which attempted to check our advance in front of Baranow and Ranichow (in Galicia) were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Siege artillery is now bombarding the fortifications of Jaroslaw.

"Fighting is going on against the garrison at Przemysl, who have replied with artillery fire.

"The Russian troops crossing the forests are finding batteries abandoned by the Austrians."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20, via London, Monday, Sept. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians continue their regular progress, taking fortified places in their stride, and tirelessly keeping the enemy on the move.

The latest news shows that the town of Jaroslaw is in flames and that the Russians have begun the bombardment of the fortress of Jaroslaw with heavy siege guns. The fortress of Przemysl has opened fire with its heavy guns upon the Russians. The investment of this latter fortress, Austria's principal stronghold, has begun.

From Lvov (Lemberg) to Cracow is 150 miles, one-half of which has been covered by the Russians.

Between Jaroslaw and Przemysl the retreating Austrians destroyed the bridges across the San River. Jaroslaw stands twenty miles down stream from Przemysl and thirty miles above Austria's strongest fortress.

Sambor, another important strategic point, has likewise been seized by the Russians.

Sixty miles northwest of Jaroslaw, in another part of the titanic battlefield, the Russians have taken Sandomierz, which was fortified in their retreat by the Germans in this neighborhood. The Russians captured ten guns and 3,000 prisoners.

The whole of the enormous area of the great struggle is now represented as a waste through which bodies of soldiery from the broken armies are wandering in groups and singly, seeking only to yield themselves prisoners. The pursuit is still proceeding vigorously.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says:

"It is reported that a strong German Army, consisting of three army corps, is at Przemysl, completely equipped for the defense of that fortress, which it has been ordered by the German staff to hold until the last, in order to enable fresh troops to concentrate against the Russian front in Prussia."

In a dispatch to The Times a correspondent at Petrograd says:

"The Saxon cavalry division which recently arrived in East Prussia from France has suffered heavy losses.

"Near Sandomierz, Russian Poland, the Russians have again defeated the broken remnants of the Second German Landwehr Corps, under Gen. Woersch. Here, evidently, the Austrians had prepared to cross the Vistula River.

"The seizure of Krsheshov, which is the point where the Austrians would have crossed the river, is of great importance. Krsheshov is a small town on the San River between Jaroslaw and the confluence of the San and the Vistula. Consequently, with the occupation of Krsheshov, the Russian front widens appreciably and is enabled to cross the river at several points simultaneously in considerable force.

"Javorov, where the Russians captured 5,000 prisoners and thirty guns, is fifteen miles east of Jaroslaw. Thus the Russians are approaching Jaroslaw also from the east, and threaten to emerge at the rear of the fortress after crossing at Krsheshov.

"The relentless pursuit of the Austrians continues. The Russians are forging an iron ring around the Galician strongholds where the remnants of the Austrian armies are seeking shelter."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following by way of Rome:

"The Russians have completely cut

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR CONSULTS ON PEACE

Reported to Have Had Long Interview Saturday With Ambassador Gerard.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—The German Chancellor is reported to have had a long interview yesterday with American Ambassador Gerard in Berlin concerning peace conditions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There is a steady diminution here of peace talk. President Wilson feels that the opportune moment for the United States Government effectively to exert its influence in Europe has not arrived. He has learned that Great Britain, Russia, and particularly France are in no mood to talk peace, notwithstanding rumors and informal hints which have come from Berlin as to the alleged wishes of Germany for a discussion of terms.

Instead of peace, the possibilities of an extension of the European conflict to Italy and Rumania were widely discussed today among well-informed officials.

GERMANS MAY SWITCH ATTACK TO RUSSIA

High Italian Authority Believes Kaiser Has Decided to Change His Plan of Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Morning Post.

ROME, Sept. 19, (via London, Sept. 20—Delayed and censored.)—A high authority here considers that the Germans have changed their plan of attack, which explains their retreat in France.

The German General Staff, miscalculated the time required for Russian mobilization, which it estimated at forty days at least. This would have allowed time to take Paris and for Austria to enter Russian Poland and keep the Russians at bay till the middle of September, when the Germans would be able to come back and assist the Austrians.

The resistance offered by Belgium, Gen. Joffre's strategy, and the Austrian defeats frustrated this scheme, and the new plan is to hurl troops against the Russians, while acting on the defensive in France.

Dispatches from Petrograd and elsewhere during the past three days have indicated that large bodies of troops were being transferred from the French frontier to the scene of operations against the Russians. The London Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent wired on Saturday that he had learned from a sure source that eight army corps had been shifted from west to east.

That large German reinforcements are reaching the Austrians would seem to be indicated by the fact that three German corps are said to have entered Przemysl to take part in the defense of that fortress.

VEDRINES IN AIR DUEL KILLS GERMAN AVIATOR

Kaiser's Daring Scout Brought Down in 15 Minutes After Frenchman Ascended.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 20, (via Paris.)—Some brilliant feats at arms have been performed at various points along the fighting lines.

Jules Vedrinès, the noted French aviator, engaged in a courageous fight in midair with a German aviator, whom he brought to earth.

The German was daringly reconnoitring the Allies' position when Vedrines ascended. Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Vedrines gave chase, and as he skimmed along fusilladed the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed, both coming to the ground within fifteen minutes from the time Vedrines took the air.

Once before Vedrines accomplished a similar feat.

500,000 ITALIANS NOW UNDER ARMS

Flower of Army in Camps in Northern Provinces—Democrats for War.

ROME, Sept. 20.—Italy already has more than half a million men under arms. The best of these troops are in camps and barracks in the Lombardy and Venetian provinces.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the entry of Italians into Rome was celebrated today with a programme prepared by the municipality. The usual procession to the point where the opening was made in the walls of the city was arranged, but as the route lay by the British Embassy the Government took measures to prevent a war demonstration.

The Democratic Constitutional Party held a meeting and adopted resolutions saying that the present manifestations of democracy indicated to the Government the enthusiasm of the people for the time when the national aspirations might be realized, but expressed the opinion that the public should leave to the Government the determination of Italy's final attitude toward the international conflict.

The resolutions added that it was hoped that the Government's decision would lead to the triumph of those sentiments of national democracy from which alone Europe could obtain an epoch of social peace.

SARONY'S NEW STUDIO
334 Fifth Ave. [illegible]

CARMANIA WINS ONE NAVAL DUEL, GERMANS ANOTHER

Armed Merchant Ship Cap Trafalgar Sunk by Converted Cunarder—British Loss 9 Killed.

CRUISER PEGASUS SMASHED

British Vessel Caught Unprepared by Koenigsberg—Her Loss 25 Killed, 80 Wounded.

ECHO OF BALTIC BATTLE

Russian Warships at Helsingfors Damaged—River Fighting in Africa—Neckar Escapes Cruisers.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Cunarder Carmania, converted into a British auxiliary cruiser, has engaged and sunk the German armed merchant cruiser Cap Trafalgar off the east coast of South America. The Carmania lost nine men killed. She had twenty-six wounded, five seriously. The German loss is not known.

This British victory is offset by the exploit of the German protected cruiser Koenigsberg at Zanzibar, in the Indian Ocean, this morning. The German caught the British light cruiser Pegasus at a disadvantage—overhauling machinery—and attacked and completely disabled her. The British loss was twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

These and other naval engagements were announced by the British Admiralty tonight:

"The Carmania, Capt. Noel Grant, R. N.," says the Admiralty report, "went into action Sept. 14 off the east coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser, supposed to be the Cap Trafalgar, or Berlin, (supposedly renamed,) mounting eight 4-inch guns and also pompon automatic guns. The action lasted one hour and forty-five minutes, when the German ship capsized and sank, her survivors being rescued by an empty collier.

"Of the Carmania's crew nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers was injured.

"The First Lord of the Admiralty has sent the following telegram to Capt. Grant:

"'Well done! You have fought a fine action to a successful finish.'"

The Pegasus Outranged.

The Admiralty report says that since the outbreak of the war the British cruiser Pegasus, under command of Capt. John A. Inglis, had been working from Zanzibar, and had rendered very useful service, including the destruction of Dar-Es-Salaam (a seaport in German East Africa) and the sinking of the German gunboat Mowe and a floating dry dock.

"Early this morning," continues the statement, "she was attacked by the Koenigsberg while anchored in Zanzibar Harbor, cleaning boilers and repairing machinery. The Pegasus, thus taken at a disadvantage and somewhat outranged by the newer four-inch guns of the Koenigsberg, was completely disabled, after suffering a loss unofficially reported as being twenty-five killed and eighty wounded. This is a high proportion out of a crew of 234.

"The damage done to the Koenigsberg is not known. She was last seen steaming to the southward.

"The British cruiser Cumberland, Capt. Cyril Fuller, R. N.," the Admiralty statement continues, "reports from the Kamerun River (Western Africa) that a German steamboat on the night of Sept. 14 attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf, Commander Frederick Strong, with an infernal machine in her bows. The attempt failed and the steamboat with one prisoner was captured.

"On the night of the 16th the Dwarf was purposely rammed by the Nachtigall, a German merchant ship. The Dwarf was slightly damaged, but sustained no casualties. The Nachtigall was wrecked. The enemy lost four white men and ten colored men, and eight white and fourteen colored men are missing.

"A further report from the Cumberland today, says that two German launches, one carrying explosive machines, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed and three white men and two natives taken prisoners."

"On Sept. 10 the German cruiser Emden, from the China station, after being completely lost for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and during the period including Sept. 10 to 14 captured six British ships, as follows: The Indus, Lovat, Killim, Diplomat, Frabbock, and Katinga, of which five were sunk and the sixth was sent to Calcutta with the crews of the others. The Emden is now reported at Rangoon, and it is possible it has made other captures."

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—The morning newspapers, commenting on the successes of the German cruisers Emden and Königsberg, declare they illustrate the value of speed. The Emden, it is said, can make twenty-five knots an hour or better.

One of the ships destroyed by the Emden is said to have carried an extremely valuable cargo of tea.

Koenigsberg the Larger Ship.

The British cruiser Pegasus is one of seven small sister ships of 2,135 tons displacement. She carries eight four-

Continued on Page 3.

PROTECT-U ELIMINATES AUTO [illegible]

RHEIMS IS LAID IN RUINS

The Famous Cathedral Burned—Other Historic Buildings Destroyed.

PROTEST TO THE POWERS

French Government Will Appeal Against "This Act of Odious Vandalism."

KEY TO GERMAN RETREAT

Furious Attempts to Take the City in Order to Safeguard Northern Communications.

Germans Regret Rheims; Order to Save Cathedral.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, 1:50 A. M., via London, 4:05 A. M.—An official statement just issued says:

Rheims was in the battle line of the French and the Germans were obliged to bombard it. We regret the necessity, but the fire of the French came from that direction. Orders have been issued to save the cathedral.

The attacks on the French are progressing at several points.

By G. H. PERRIS.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The German guns have destroyed the magnificent Cathedral of Rheims in a two days' bombardment of the city.

Last night an official bulletin contained the following sentence:

"The Germans, who, despite extremely violent attacks, have not been able to win the least ground before Rheims, have been bombarding the cathedral throughout the day."

This afternoon's official note adds:

"The Germans persist, without military reasons, in firing on Rheims Cathedral, which is in flames."

This news will be received not only throughout France, but throughout the civilized world, with a thrill of disgusted indignation. The Cathedral of Rheims is one of the first glories of European architecture. Its wonderful west façade, dating from the thirteenth century, with its three deeply recessed portals, containing more than 500 statues of Scriptural personages and Kings of France, and its great rose window, has been described as the most beautiful structure produced in the Middle Ages. The church, which has almost completely escaped the hands of the enterprising restorer, contains much splendid woodwork, valuable tapestries, reliquaries and church plate, and several pictures, besides its superb old windows. It is the cathedral of the Capetian and later Kings, and an unequaled shrine of the faith, culture, and history of the French people. With pardonable exaggeration, a Paris editor calls it "the Acropolis of France."

French Government Will Protest.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—The famous Cathedral of Rheims has been destroyed and all the other historic and public buildings of the city have been either laid in ruins or seriously damaged by German artillery fire. This was announced today by Louis J. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior.

Coupled with this announcement was a statement that the Government had decided to address to all the powers a note of indignant protest against "this act of odious vandalism."

The structures which the Minister said had been destroyed or ruined included, in addition to the cathedral, the twelfth-century Church of St. Jacques, the fifteenth-century Archbishop's Palace, and the City Hall, dating back to the seventeenth century.

M. Malvy said that official reports revealed that the cathedral was in flames today, the fire having begun yesterday, as a result of the ceaseless bombardment.

It was officially stated that the destruction of these historic buildings was accepted as indicating that the Germans considered their situation desperate, and the following editorial, said to have been published by the Frankfurter Zeitung on Sept. 8, received publicity. The paper is quoted as saying:

"Let us respect the French cathedrals, especially the Cathedral of Rheims, which is one of the most magnificent basilicas of the Middle Ages and is particularly dear to Germans, since the Master of Bamberg found inspiration in its statues and porticos for many of his drawings. The cathedrals of Laon, Rouen, Amiens, and Beauvais also are masterpieces of Gothic art.

"All these towns are now occupied by Germans. We consider with veneration these grandiose edifices. We will respect them, as our fathers did in 1870."

Storm of Popular Indignation.

The destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims has aroused a greater storm of popular indignation than any act yet charged against the Germans. Sunday promenaders in the parks and squares of Bordeaux talked of nothing else. In drawing rooms where congregate Senators, Deputies, officials, and writers who are temporarily exiled from Paris, nothing is discussed but the question of what satisfaction can be exacted from Germany after the war.

All the newspapers today printed strongly worded editorials condemning "this crime against civilization, art, tradition, and faith." The Temps, which is most moderate of all the newspapers in its attack, says:

"The Germans revenge themselves for their defeat by turning their heavy artillery on the Cathedral of Rheims."

Premier Viviani today appointed a committee, headed by A. Mollard, former Minister to Luxemburg, to proceed to the territory recently occupied by the Germans to obtain all possible authentic evidence regarding alleged atrocities committed by the invaders. The Government has already received a formidable number of reports from local authorities charging that outrages have been perpetrated by the Germans.

Bombardment Goes On; City Holds Out.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, (via Paris,) Sept. 21, 1:20 A. M.—The Germans continued bombarding the principal buildings of Rheims yesterday and last night. Débris and crumbling walls are all that is left of the thirteenth century cathedral, the most remarkable example that was left of early Gothic architecture.

In addition to the cathedral, the museum, the hospitals, and the City Hall were for the greater part destroyed. Several inhabitants of the city were killed.

In spite of the bombardment and their repeated attacks upon it, the Germans have been unable to take Rheims, which they evidently desire, so as to obtain command of the railways leading to Charleville, Verdun and Chalons.

The Allies have repulsed the German attacks and made several counter movements in which their infantry charged with magnificent bravery, regardless of the terrible storm of shrapnel.

400 Civilians Killed.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Express says that the bombardment of Rheims began on Friday from German batteries posted six miles north of the city. The first shots shattered the priceless old windows of the cathedral, which was flying the Red Cross flag, owing to the fact that 500 wounded German prisoners were under care in its chancel. Of these 150 suffered further wounds during the bombardment.

Four hundred inhabitants of the town were killed during the bombardment, which, the dispatch says, was continued through Saturday. All of the historic buildings in the neighborhood of the cathedral have been destroyed, and much of the town is now in flames. The population is fleeing to the southwest.

CHARGES DELIBERATE ATTACK.

Correspondent in Rheims Says German Battery Aimed at Towers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RHEIMS, Sunday, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Here in Rheims I have seen the most wanton act of deliberate destruction that the Germans have committed yet.

By artillery fire, aimed beyond all doubt of set purpose, they have burned down the magnificent cathedral, which was not only the greatest pride of Rheims but also a national monument of universal fame. It now is no more than an empty shell of charred and blackened walls. The grim remembrance of this deed will always remain with me, as with all who saw it.

The cathedral may some day be restored. It is not yet known to what extent its stonework has been weakened by the flames, but it can never be what it was before, and while these naked walls stand there they will be for all Christendom a monument of German barbarity and sacrilege.

The fire started between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. All day long shells had been crashing into the town. At least 500 fell between early morning, when the bombardment began, and sunset. A whole quarter of the city several hundred yards square had been set afire, and street after street in succession was lined with blazing houses and shops. Nothing could be done but isolate the flaming district from the rest of the town, and even that work was carried on under the greatest risk from incessant shells.

The cathedral had been turned on Thursday morning into a hospital for

Continued on Page 2.

Imported Book Panels. More satisfying than ever. [illegible]

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the allied army has made slight gains all along the front, including the left and centre. Severe fighting has taken place, especially on the left wing below Soissons where the French were forced to yield ground for a while, regaining it, however, almost immediately.

Unofficial dispatches state that the right flank of the German Army under Gen. von Kluck is now exposed to attack, after a turning movement accomplished by the Allies.

The Germans have been bombarding Rheims for two days, and the famous Cathedral has been destroyed, according to French reports. Other historic buildings in Rheims have either been destroyed or seriously damaged. The French Government will address a note of protest on this action to the neutral powers.

German reports by wireless say that the Anglo-French forces have been compelled to assume the defensive on the entire battle line in France, and that a decisive German assault on the line of forts south of Verdun is about to begin. In the eastern theatre of war the Germans report several victories.

The Russian General Staff reports the army bombarding Przemysl and the forts at Jaroslaw.

News dispatches from Rome state that Italy has 500,000 men under arms awaiting developments. The Constitutionalist party has declared itself for war.

The British Admiralty announces that the armed Cunard liner Carmania has sunk the German steamer Cap Trafalgar in a fight off the South American coast. The battle lasted one hour and forty-five minutes, the Carmania losing nine men killed and five seriously wounded.

The German cruiser Königsberg caught the British cruiser Pegasus making repairs in Zanzibar harbor and disabled her after a fight, during which twenty-five British were killed and eighty wounded.

Japanese forces have engaged German outposts near Tsing-tau. The Japanese have forced the Germans to abandon a fortified position at Wang-ko-Huang.

GERMANS REPORT OFFENSIVE MOVE

Berlin Announces That They Are Attacking All Along the Line in France.

'THE SITUATION UNCHANGED'

Assault on Forts South of Verdun About to Begin—Armies in Contact in Alsace.

GAINS IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Germany to Try Czar's General—Petrograd Denies Charges and Threatens Retaliation.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (by Wireless via Sayville, L. I.)—The German war headquarters made the following announcement at last midnight:

"The situation on the western front is generally unchanged. The Anglo-French forces have been compelled to assume the defensive on the whole line. A decisive assault on the line of forts south of Verdun is about to begin.

"The Germans are in contact with the French along the frontier in Alsace.

"In the east the Germans have defeated the Fourth Finnish Rifle Brigade at Augustow, and forces advancing against Ossomieo have captured Grajevo and Szezuezyn."

Subscriptions to the war loan closed Saturday. Although full returns have not been received it is officially announced that subscriptions to the imperial bonds of 2,500,000,000 marks ($625,000,000) and to the Treasury certificates of over 1,000,000,000 marks ($250,000,000) are already reported. The total is subject to an increase and hopes are now cherished that news of decisive results in the western campaign will not be long deferred.

Telegrams from Brussels state that the Military Governor has announced by posters placed on walls that Belgian flags should be removed from sight in order to avoid provocation to the German troops and make impossible any regrettable incidents. The order has been explained to the public by the Mayor of Brussels, who is working in co-operation with the German civil authorities.

War News in German Press.

The German press says today:

"The specie reserve in the Reichsbank last week increased by 41,000,000 marks ($10,250,000) and the circulation notes decreased by 58,000,000 marks, ($14,500,000.)

"A Paris financial newspaper says the French economic crisis is very severe and that if it lasts much longer it will prove disastrous.

"A war correspondent of the anti-German Messagero emphasizes that the German Red Cross is much better organized than that of the French.

"The Hon. Aubrey Herbert, member of the British Parliament, who was among the wounded in a German hospital and taken back by the British, expresses his thanks for the courtesy shown him in the German hospital and praises the humanity of the German soldiers.

"The original of an order issued by Gen. Rennenkampff to the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry Regiment (Russian) has been found. It says: 'General Orders: Distrust white flags. Do not respect them.'"

[The substance of the first part of the above dispatch referring to the situation on the battle line in France was received also in two Berlin cable dispatches given below coming by way of London and so subjected to censorship. The fact that the uncensored wireless dispatch is practically identical in wording with the cable messages, allowing for discrepancy in translation, would seem to indicate that the censorship in London is being somewhat relaxed.]

As Received Through London.

BERLIN, Sept. 20, (by way of Rotterdam and London.)—The following official statement was issued by the German Headquarters Staff late last night:

"The situation in the western campaign is unchanged along the entire front. The Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in intrenched positions, the attacks upon which are slow in results.

"Preparations for an attack on the fortifications on the line south of Verdun have been completed.

"In Alsace the German troops are in contact along the border with the French troops."

The final results of the subscription war loan are not yet known. It is officially stated that, so far as can be determined now, the amount has reached $1,500,000,000. It is known, however, that these figures are not complete.

According to a letter from the front, the French aviator, M. Chevilliard, was captured on Sept. 2. He approached too closely to the Germans, whom he mistook for British, and his machine was shot down by a soldier who recognized Chevilliard, whom he had seen in exhibition flights in Germany. The airman denied his identity. Chevilliard had as a passenger an officer of the General Staff who carried several important maps. The aeroplane was provided with bombs. Neither Chevilliard nor his passenger was wounded.

Gen. Steinmetz, possessor of the Iron Cross since 1870, was killed on Sept. 15. Another officer killed was Commander Count Detlew Rantzau.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says:

"The German Headquarters Staff announces that the western battle front is unchanged. The attack on the Allies' defensive works, at some points raised in parallel lines, is proceeding slowly.

"On the eastern battlefield the Fourth Finnish Rifle Brigade was defeated near Augustow.

"The Germans advancing on Ossomieo after a short fight occupied Grajevo and Szezuezyn."

Vienna Denies Defeats.

The following official dispatches have been received from Berlin by Marconi wireless:

"It is reported from Vienna by way of contradiction of the figures published from Russian sources as to the Austrian losses that the Austrian Army has repeatedly defeated the weakened Russian forces; that the Austrian troops hold a strong position in Galicia, and are ready for further fighting.

"Hamburg has been visited by a strong southwesterly gale and has suffered considerable damage from a flood. Near the village of Moorburg the bursting of a dike has flooded the neighboring country, which in parts is several feet under water.

"Councilor of Justice Blumenthal, a former member of the Reichstag, Burgomaster of Colmar and member of the First Chamber of Alsace, has been placed on trial, charged with high

Continued on Page 2.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN,
Now 21 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.

GERMANS ARE PRESSED BACK

Desperate Fights Mark Seventh Day of the Aisne Battle.

VON KLUCK'S LINE IN PERIL

Furious Struggle Begun by Allies to Gain St. Quentin—Communications Hit Further North.

BATTLE AROUND SOISSONS

Germans by Indomitable Courage Retake Old Position, Only to be Driven Back Again.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 11 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

"On our left wing, north of the River Aisne below Soissons, our troops were furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and yielded some ground, which, however, they regained almost immediately.

"On the other hand, we have continued our progress on the right bank of the River Oise.

"Likewise to the north of Rheims we have repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, although they were very vigorously conducted.

"On the centre to the east of Rheims we have made new progress through our attacks.

"In the Argonne the situation remains unchanged.

"In the Woevre district the last rains have soaked the ground to such an extent that all army movements have become very difficult.

"Gen. L. E. de Maud'huy (Eightieth Infantry Brigade of the Sixth Army Corps) has received on the battlefield the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor."

The afternoon bulletin was as follows:

"On our left wing we have again made a slight advance along the right bank of the River Oise.

"A division of Algerians captured another flag.

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed.

"Near Rheims the hill of Primont, a portion of which we had occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompelle, (about five miles southeast of Rheims.)

"The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired on the Cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames.

Allies Capture Souain.

"In the centre between Rheims and the Forest of Argonne we have won the village of Souain and have made thousands of prisoners.

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains are maintained.

"In the Woevre (district) there is nothing to announce.

"On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier, evacuating in particular the region of Avricourt, (a border village,) in the Vosges. The enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die, but without success.

"Our attacks progress slowly on that side because of the difficulty of the ground, the defensive works encountered there, and the bad weather.

"As yet we have no certain confirmation of the reduction of the forts not previously destroyed at Maubeuge, but the German press reports the taking of this city, and even indicates that its Governor will be interned at Torgau, (Prussia.)

"The Saxon Army has been broken up and its commander, Gen. von Hausen, has been relieved of his command.

"The cavalry division of the same nationality, which had fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign and was later sent to Russia, has shared the downfall of the Austrian Army and must have suffered heavy losses."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—This announcement was made by the Official Information Bureau this afternoon:

"There is no change in the situation (in France.) The weather is bad. Counter-attacks delivered yesterday afternoon and during the night were easily repulsed with loss to the enemy.

"The Cathedral of Rheims has been destroyed by German gun fire.

"Lieut. Commander Thomas F. Besant, the Hon. Leopold F. Scarlett, and thirty-two men on board the Austra-

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

lian submarine A E 1 are reported lost."

Says German Centre Is Yielding.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—"The great battle being fought between the Oise and the Aisne is following a normal course slowly but surely," says the Temps in a military review. The article continues:

"Although it has somewhat the aspect of a siege, the retreating movement of the two German wings is spreading to the centre, and we are advancing not only east but west of the Argonne. The situation as a whole is such as gives us the fullest confidence in the issue of this fierce combat, which is likely to last several days longer."

ALLIES BEGIN BATTLE TO CUT OFF VON KLUCK

Furious Combat Is in Progress to Gain the Hills Around St. Quentin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Amiens, dated Friday, says:

"Between thirty and forty miles from this city a furious battle is being fought.

"The area of action is east of Peronne, between Roisel and St. Quentin. At this vital point in the line of battle desperate fighting is in progress.

"The Germans are strongly intrenched on the hills around St. Quentin. Behind them is the road to Belgium and in front are the marshes behind Peronne.

"The task of the French is to cross the marshes and drive the Germans out of the hill trenches.

"Already the battle has lasted two days, and tonight the rumor runs in Amiens that the Germans are beaten. At least, it is said, their artillery fire has slackened and their ammunition is giving out.

"From Amiens the country is open and free of German troops as far north as Cambrai.

"At Le Catelet last night a German General was killed in his motor car by a scouting party in a motor car, armed with a machine gun."

Reinforcements for von Kluck.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—Gen. von Kluck's army, according to a Soissons dispatch to The Daily Express, is being heavily reinforced.

The dispatch reports that 100,000 troops are coming through Belgium by way of Maubeuge.

HIT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS

Allies Reach Their Lines to the North of St. Quentin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—For the present the news remains the same as before—the continuation of a battle for positions.

The Germans are fighting for time for full use of their reinforcements and for the escape of their left wing.

In the Argonne region the Allies are fighting to break the line on the east and to hold it on the west.

The Amiens and northern troops of the Germans have fallen back upon a strong series of positions, which make an acute angle with those of the south front along the Aisne. Following the line of the Oise north from its junction with the Aisne, they hold the line of highlands on either bank north to Noyon, thence west of the river to St. Quentin, covering the railway lines by Chauny, La Fere, &c., with Laon as a centre, and thence north to Cambrai.

It will be seen that their communications are exposed to attack from the west. The distances are too great for continuous protection in force. The Allies have been able to reach the line in two places between Marcoing and Le Catelet (north of St. Quentin) without interruption.

The country is more or less covered by German cavalry and motor detachments, whose action is necessarily local. These are, in turn, hunted down or reported by French and English motor cars, fitted with mitrailleuses.

The game is exciting and is succeeding in its object of condensing the German dispersed bodies, but it is subordinate to more serious pressure that may be of greater effect upon the results of the battle, going on further south.

The long-continued battle is in the nature of artillery duels, fencing for positions, followed by infantry attacks, and counter-attacks on either side. So far we have had the advantage on the west, but at great cost. Three counter-attacks by Germans on our troops in the course of the night were repulsed with loss.

In the long business of "wearing down" we have the advantage both of convenience of support and the freshness and number of troops, but for a decisive issue, in view of the strength of the German position, we may have to hope for the entry of some new factor upon the scene.

The strong winds have dried up the roads to a large extent, and the movement of men and guns is again easier.

VON KLUCK'S FLANK EXPOSED.

Steady Advance of Allies' Left Is Having Its Effect.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, sent at 7:40 o'clock last night, says:

"The steady advance by the British and French on the left is highly important, as the German General von Kluck's flank is now exposed."

Other reports from the front, says the correspondent, show that the French and British troops are fighting waist deep in water, the rains having flooded their trenches.

The British have apparently learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward, and when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make a further advance they again dig trenches for themselves and remain there until another opportunity offers for them to gain a few more yards.

The battle on the Aisne resembles in many particulars that of the Sha-Ho, in 1904, where the Japanese and Russians established positions which each thought to be impregnable. Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses which at that time were without precedent.

With all the long fighting behind them the Germans are again making attacks toward Verdun, while the Allies are making frontal attacks on the German right, and are once more attempting to outflank it.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 20, (via Paris.)—The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches, waiting while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with the strongly placed German batteries.

A heavy hailstorm, with a cold wind, added to the hardships of the intrenched troops, who are entirely without tents, but it did not affect their spirits, which are high.

All the commissariat departments of the Allies are working well; the men are well fed and clothed and are contented.

Military experts here are of the opinion that the longer the battle endures the better it will be for the allied armies, which will thus be able to pass strong forces of fresh troops to places where they are needed along the front.

FRENCH PROGRESS APPARENT.

A Breach in the German Lines Between Laon and Rheims.

By G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—For several days the French official communiqués have admitted no more than a slow and difficult progress along the line of the Aisne, but the points named show that masterly strategy has already produced very notable results, the exact character of which cannot yet be stated for reasons of military discretion. These reasons apply mainly at the moment, I imagine, to the extreme left wing of the Allies, and on this side it must suffice to point out that Noyon lies as far north as Laon and has before it the broad river valley of the Oise, stretching east-northeast to La Fère and beyond. It may be assumed that the western triangle of Noyon-Compiègne-Vic is now in the hands of the Allies.

The German positions remain very strong, but they have been pierced, and what looked in the middle of last week like a continuous wall of iron from Compiègne to Rheims now presents rather the appearance of three groups of intrenched hills, liable to be isolated and turned. [Here a portion of the message has been deleted by the censor.]

Such, briefly, is the scene of the awful struggle which today eclipses in magnitude and horror, if also in heroism and organization, the gigantic shocks of arms in past times. [Another passage is censored here.]

Laon is the key of the roads of retreat to the defense to which the German armies are now reduced. [Another section of the dispatch at this point is deleted.]

The Germans have had time to choose good artillery positions and to intrench themselves strongly. Moreover, it is to be supposed that they will have some advantage from what remains of the former outlying French fortifications of Laon. The Aisne emerges from the hills at Berry-au-Bac, and the French are believed to have reached this point, advancing from Rheims on the straight road to Laon. We have already seen that the Allies, crossing the Aisne at Condé and other points, have also reached the edge of the Craonne plateau at Vendresse and Vassogne, even if they are not now in possession of Craonne itself.

There is thus a substantial breach in the German lines between Laon and Rheims, and it is no doubt this threat of their armies being divided which accounts for the repeated and desperate assaults upon the French before the latter city.

The little town of Craonne, situated at the foot of an abrupt slope which is the edge of a plateau averaging sixty feet in height, has been a point of military interest ever since the time of Caesar. From it run eastward the roads to Rethel and Vouziers, which are now the only direct ways by which the main German Army could reach Luxemburg or draw supplies thence. It is apparently these roads, or the parts of them as far as Argonne, which the German eastern wing has been strengthening with deep trenches and other field works, while the Crown Prince's army has been fortifying Montfaucon, on the northeast corner of Argonne, evidently to protect the way across the Meuse toward Metz.

This flank, however, is threatened by the French, who, under Gen. Castelnau, have emerged in unexpected triumph from the defense of Nancy, one of the greatest feats of the war.

The battle at Souain, which is twenty-six miles east of Rheims and half way from Chalons to Vouziers, shows that the French are advancing on this line also.

ALLIES GAIN, FOOT BY FOOT.

Crawling and Digging, They Are Moving Forward.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Writing from "Behind the British Lines," under date of yesterday, a correspondent of The Times says:

"The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion, rather than shot and shell, has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks—a peace which my experiences of the last few days leads me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation.

"I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men, but as conquerors. I have seen them return wounded from this Valley of Death with the conquering spirit fanned to a fierce fury. Here is a typical description from the trenches of the great struggle:

"'We are slowly beating them back. We have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep pegging away. How? Well, we dig ourselves in (we British lads have learned that lesson) and then we go on fighting and fighting until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again and dig ourselves in, and so on.

"'At the end, of course, it comes to cold steel. We are all right there.'

"The scene on the river at night was magnificent and appalling beyond words. The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights from darkness until dawn. Great beams moved up and down, searching the skies and trenches and revealing masked batteries on the heights and dark forms lying along the ridges.

"Here and there a lurid flash revealed the bursting of a shell, or a wisp of fire, a volley from some concealed vantage, and over all rolled the perpetual thunder of the guns—a fierce and thrilling accompaniment.

"An incessant rain, too, flooded the river, making the work of the heroic engineers a veritable task of Hercules.

"This was a battle to the last ounce of strength, in which man and horse poured out their whole lives in a few frenzied moments. Day and night the combat raged without intermission, ebbing and flowing like the tide, seething like a cauldron. And into the hell strong men went down.

"Oh, it was a brave sight to see them go, gayly and light-heartedly, to return perhaps in a few hours broken for life, or it may be never to return at all, for the loss was terrible.

"The battle westward by the forest of Aigle has been carried back from the river bank, a matter of some ten kilometers, (about six miles.) But at Soissons the enemy still hold their ground. Here in the stone quarries above the town they have massed a powerful battery of artillery of such heavy metal that our guns have not been strong enough to cope with it.

"For this reason, and this reason [illegible] our attacks. Happily the French have now brought up their heaviest guns and are about to open a fresh bombardment. The one advantage the enemy possessed he must presently lose.

"Understand, this is the hardest fought encounter of the war! It has been a frontal attack against a powerful foe, splendidly intrenched and strongly situated. Only the better fighter wins such a battle. To have conquered at Aisne is to have proved one's self irresistible."

The correspondent speaks of "the strange, almost inhuman courage and eternal cheerfulness of the British, the élan of France, that valiance that makes her troops in attack the most irresistible of the world," and adds:

"To speak of lesser matters, I have seen great trainloads of captured German cannon, taken during the last week, and still greater trainloads of captured Germans; German prisoners peacefully at work on the railroads and elsewhere, looking wonderfully happy and contented and, finally, I have seen our splendid airmen performing their reconnaissance work, speeding away to the thrill and terror of a great rally.

"Victory is not yet, but we wait the morrow with great hope and confidence."

BATTLE GOES ON FURIOUSLY.

Artillery Work a Feature in 140-Mile Struggle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The battle of the Aisne is still undecided. It has been going on a whole week. The total number of men engaged approximates 2,000,000, and the length of the fighting line is more than 140 miles. The losses of the Germans again have been enormous. Those of the Allies hardly seem proportionate to the immensity of the struggle, thanks to their superior tactics and their methods of conserving human war material.

The balance of gains and losses is at this moment slightly in favor of the Franco-British forces, who have advanced on their own left without giving ground in the centre or on the right. Moreover, the colossal losses of the Germans counts in the Allies' favor. On the whole, there is every reason to be satisfied with the immediate outlook.

This has been a battle even greater than that of the Marne. The fighting has been fast and furious. These two vast armies have been hurling themselves at each other with amazing courage and unprecedented determination. There have been attacks, counter-attacks, dashing charges, strategic retreats, rushes of cavalry, irresistible onslaughts of infantry and artillery contests the like of which have never been witnessed before.

On this battle alone a book of huge dimensions could be written and still there would be untold tales of valor and skill, and of gallant deeds.

The Germans have a number of their heavy howitzers placed in most advantageous positions, which are capable of shelling the lines of the Allies at a distance of seven or eight miles. Their range is considerably longer than the British and French artillery; consequently there is no way of replying to them until the latter approach within a much shorter distance of them.

The possession and use of these heavy guns have been of great value to the Germans, but the French artillery is tremendously effective. The quick-firing field guns cut down the ranks of the Germans, and their aim is so good and the efficiency of the gunners is so remarkable that the French superiority in field artillery is unquestionable.

All the French troops are fighting superbly. Let no man ever again refer to the "degeneracy" of the French nation on which some German theorists relied as a factor telling in favor of Germany's final victory.

The French Army has risen to the occasion and maintained the proudest traditions of all its predecessors.

There must be many soldiers in the allied army who have not had more than one hour's sleep each night since the battle began. The Germans harry them systematically during the hours of darkness and, even if no other result is achieved, the exhaustion produced by this continual interruption of repose is useful to the other side. The apparent lull in the fighting is no doubt due to the extreme fatigue of the allied forces.

LINES OF GERMAN RETREAT.

Repeated Counter Attacks Held to be Sign of Preparation to Retire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—The Daily News military correspondent says:

"The Germans have been losing instead of gaining ground ever since they rallied their routed forces in the positions they have now occupied. The loss of ground at present is only slight, but it is sufficient to be a warning to the Germans to know what to expect if they hold on much longer where they are, and the probability is that under cover of their repeated counter-attacks they have already made preparations for the inevitable retreat which has been forced on them by the failure of their strategy.

"Counter-attacks are not to be taken as implying an intention to resume the lost offensive or even to break through the Allies' line, for the German Army in France has gone down hill too far both morally and materially since it was driven in disorder from the Marne to enable it to advance again on Paris with any hope of success. What the German commanders are now doing is gaining time for retreat.

"Meanwhile we hear of the German right wing being reinforced by troops coming from Lorraine. This is what we might expect. The right flank is the exposed flank and the pivot on which the retreat will be based. If the right gives way, the retreat of the whole line will be seriously imperiled.

"Fortunately for the Germans they have a lateral line of railway running along the rear of their battle front through Thionville, Montmédy, and Mézières and thence south to Hirson and Laon. This enables such reinforcements as are available at Metz to be detrained within a day's march of any threatened point on the German line.

"Though the German commander on the right is holding on to the Noyon-La-Fère position at the northern extremity of the Champagne falaise, it can hardly be with the hope of keeping his line of retreat open through Belgium. It is too long, too exposed, and too circuitous for a retreating army to use under the circumstances in which von Kluck finds himself placed. What seems probable is that the Germans will hold the line of the Meuse from Liège up through Namur and Givet to Mézières and then bring their armies back to Germany through the Belgian Ardennes and the Duchy of Luxemburg.

"The Crown Prince by his precipitous retirement has already secured his safe retreat through Luxemburg, and the Duke of Württemburg can abandon his present communications and do the same, leaving the three German armies on the right to fall back through the Belgian Ardennes under cover of rear guards established at Mézières and Montmédy.

"We may expect, then, to find Von Kluck holding on to his present position with all his might till he finds he is decidedly in danger of being outflanked, when he will endeavor to fall back to Hirson, make as prolonged a stand as possible, and then retire to the Meuse to cover the lines of retreat through the Ardennes.

"Von Kluck is evidently a general of great resources and ability."

120 GUNS OPEN FIRE AT ONCE.

Remarkable Artillery Work of Frenchmen—Germans Strong.

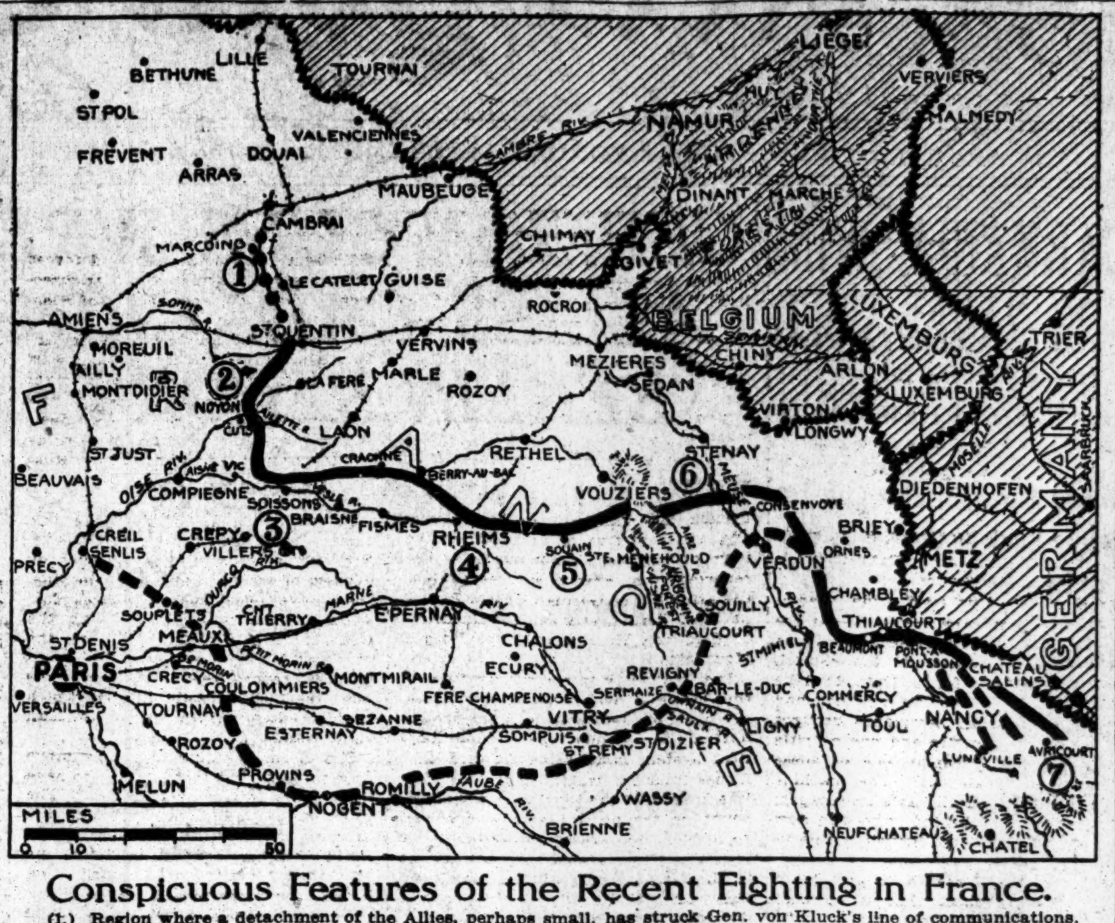
LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says:

"The Germans made extraordinary preparations well in advance for their retirement on their chosen lines. But the French intrenchment is also remarkable. At one point near Soissons the French concealed 120 guns of seventy-five millimeters, which opened fire simultaneously with tremendous effect.

"The impression exists that the Allies are manoeuvring and that the principal offensive is taking place along their left wing. Recent official communications indicate progress in that direction. If this succeeds the enemy will be driven from the natural bastions formed by depressions in the plateau above Soissons.

"In abandoning Soissons the enemy have only two roads to the north. One has too many convolutions, which would expose them to a flank attack, and the other, leading to Laon, would be the natural line of retreat.

"Craonne, which the French hold, is a fine strategic position, the town being on a plateau above the plains where Caesar resisted the Belgians and Napoleon gained a great victory.



Conspicuous Features of the Recent Fighting in France.

(1.) Region where a detachment of the Allies, perhaps small, has struck Gen. von Kluck's line of communications.
(2.) Main movement of the Allies to envelop the German right wing by advancing north along the River Oise. A severe battle is reported in progress near St. Quentin.
(3.) Scene of many savage encounters, the Allies alternately losing and regaining an important position.
(4.) City of Rheims, which has suffered severely from bombardment, the cathedral and several other famous buildings being destroyed.
(5.) Where the French forces have made a gain by capturing Souain.
(6.) Apparently the army under Crown Prince Wilhelm has been forced back a little further here, under heavy pressure by the enemy.
(7.) French official reports state that the Germans have been driven out of the Avricourt region.

GERMANS REPORT OFFENSIVE MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

treason. His property has been confiscated.

"The Russian General, Martos, who ordered all male inhabitants of East Prussia to be shot and the villages destroyed, has been brought into Halle in chains. He will be tried by court-martial.

[Gen. Martos was reported on Sept. 2 to have been killed in battle in East Prussia.]

"A Russian Major has been condemned to death after a trial by court-martial. He is alleged to have committed infamous acts.

"An Italian newspaper declares that the general position of the German Army in France is excellent. The Dutch newspapers say that the arrest of the German advance in France is intended to permit a further offensive movement, and that the advance of the German centre already has begun.

"Gen. Dankl has expressed his thanks to the First Army for the glorious victories at Krasnik and Lublin. He states that his undefeated army has suspended its attack upon an enemy of twice its strength and has now occupied a position which it has gained."

RUSSIA DEFENDS HER GENERAL

Warns Germany Against an "Echo" of His Trial by Court-Martial.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—A dispatch received here from Berlin, dated Sept. 18, says: "A Russian General has been sent in irons to Halle to be arraigned before the Council of War for having given orders, it is charged, to burn all the German houses in East Prussia and to exterminate every man, even non-combatants, who furnished supplies to the enemy."

The Russian General Staff formally denies the accusation, declaring that no such orders were issued by the Russian commanders except in extraordinary cases where members of the Kriegerverein fired on the Russian troops. Then the commanders ordered reprisals, which, however, had nothing in common with the incriminating orders alleged by the German press to have been given. Further, the General Staff claims, the orders which were really given place in an altogether different light the attitude of the superior officers of the Russian forces toward the pacific population.

"As regards the Russian General taken to Halle in irons, and his arraignment before the War Council," says the General Staff, "this new method of conducting war will certainly find due echo on the part of the Russians, who will know how to apply it to prisoners representing the corrupt military morale which some high German officers practiced with so much display at Czenstochow and Kalisch."

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

One Regiment Reports 1,141 Casualties in Latest List of 6,126.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam to London,) Sept. 20.—A casualty list, made up largely of the losses of a few regiments, was made public today. Of the 6,126 casualties reported, 3,976 of them fall to fifteen battalions of eight regiments.

The 131st Regiment reported 1,141 casualties. Six of its officers were killed and twenty-three wounded. The 132d Infantry reported thirty-two officers and 561 men killed, wounded, or missing. The Tenth Grenadiers lost twenty officers and 820 men, and one battalion of the 157th Infantry had eight officers killed and five wounded.

The strength of a German regiment is about 3,000 men.

NOTES LACK OF NEWS.

German Socialist Organ Curious About Operations in the West.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Sept. 20.—Vorwärts, the organ of the German Social Democratic Party, commenting today on the paucity of news from German headquarters regarding the battles in the western theatre of war, says:

"For a long time we have felt that foreign newspapers receive many details the exact value of which we cannot appreciate. German headquarters on Sept. 10 announced that the German Army Corps retreated after a battle fought between Meaux and Montmirail. From Rheims a partial success was announced, but since the happy advance of our troops was announced we have heard nothing regarding the operations in that region."

A GREAT SECRET OUT.

Why the War Was Started: To Avert Civil Strife in Ireland.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—(By Wireless via Sayville, L. I.)—A German paper says today:

"The Italian Senator, Count San Martino, has sent a communication to The Giornale d'Italia saying that during a dinner on July 22, in which Sir Edward Grey and Sir William Edward Goschen, former British Ambassador to Germany, took part, it was stated that the only way to avoid civil war over the Home Rule question was war with Germany."

'IMPREGNABLE' PITS CAPTURED BY ALLIES

Carried German Defenses by Open Formation Learned in the Boer War.

HOLD THE BEST POSITIONS

Big Guns of Kaiser's Forces the Chief Obstacle in the Struggle on the Aisne.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE ROAD TO CHALONS, Sept. 19.—For four days, up to the time I write this dispatch, when the fire is slackening on both sides, there has been an incessant artillery duel under cover of which both sides are entrenching themselves like armies of ants and rushing over open ground with rifle fire and bayonet charges in order to attain advanced positions for further entrenchments. It is in this battle of trenches that we have shown our superiority and gained good ground, though at somewhat heavy cost.

With the experience of the Boer war behind them, our troops are far better than the German in taking advantage of every scrap of cover and fighting in open formation. As a result of this we have been able to capture positions which seemed secure to the Germans, and with dogged persistence and fine pluck our men on several occasions during the last forty-eight hours have taken possession of trenches which, according to all rules of war, were impregnable for an infantry assault.

In this part of the fighting we have been assisted by the reckless valor of the Zouaves. I have already described in previous dispatches the gallantry of this famous regiment, but in the battle around Soissons yesterday they covered themselves with new glory. They charged again and again under the most deadly fire and were successful repeatedly in reaching the enemy's positions.

German soldiers fled before them, but not until the trenches were filled with their dead, slain by the long bayonets of the Frenchmen, who tossed them out of their pits "as though we were haymaking," as one of them said when they returned with twisted and broken weapons.

One of them told me this morning:

"They retired much more quickly than they came. Our guns were pounding them and our rifle fire laid them out in heaps. They could not get near us and after they had retreated their dead and dying lay out in the rain so that we were sorry for them."

Night Attack in Driving Rain.

All-night attacks are unnerving, and on this night, when the wind was howling and the rain lashing down, our men needed all their courage. Shrapnel was whistling down the wind and many men fell, but the Germans could not turn our soldiers out of their intrenched positions.

Yesterday night after an apparent lull in the fighting the Germans made an attack under the cover of darkness. It was directed against the English lines around Soissons from Chavigny and Naizy-le-Chateau. Gen. von Kluck ordered a general advance of his infantry upon the foremost British lines of trenches, while his artillery again searched the positions and endeavored to unnerve the men.

The truth is that the German soldier, in spite of his qualities of courage, which may not be lightly disregarded, has not proved himself as yet a match for either the French or English soldier in individual work. He will sacrifice himself blindly, and he knows how to die at the word of command with pitiful obedience, but he is a poor fighter with the bayonet and in open order without the immediate support of his quick-firers.

Unfortunately, the German artillery has been very effective during the present battle in the neighborhood of Soissons.

"As soon as one of our men puts his head above the trenches," said a soldier who had just left them for a spell, "it is blown off by shrapnel. We have to lie low and hug the earth."

Big Guns Accurate.

The accuracy and rapidity with which the German gunners find their range is quite remarkable, and is due largely to the skilled work of their aviators who indicate the positions by dropping scraps of paper and bombs, which act as smoke signals. The great 11-inch guns were particularly distressing, owing to their formidable projectiles and length of range, and it was a joyful thing to the Allies' gunners when three of them were located yesterday and put out of action by successful rushes of infantry.

The Germans had to retire from the positions which had been taken up by this heavy artillery, and as it was impossible for them to shift the three guns imbedded in cement, they abandoned them to us.

One of the monsters, however, still remains, and its exact position has not yet been discovered. Yesterday it placed one of its huge shells close to our headquarters with astounding precision, and several of our staff officers had very narrow escapes. Headquarters was immediately shifted, and none too soon, for within half an hour fifty more shells dropped upon the same spot, scattering destruction with infernal effect.

It is still true to say that many of the German shells burst before they reach the ground, so that the loss of life is not so great as it would otherwise be. Nevertheless they have torn great holes in the hillsides and have taken a great toll of life.

One of the most tragic features of the present fighting is the awful plight of the wounded on both sides owing to the deadly hail of shrapnel. It is very difficult and in many cases absolutely impossible for ambulances to get into touch with casualties, so that they lie on the field of battle without help.

It is a tragedy upon which I do not care to dwell, and only one of the inevitable horrors of war. Yesterday one of the Allies' field hospitals was shelled by the Germans, and before the wounded could be removed several of them were killed outright, the staff itself being wounded in attempting to rescue them.

It is impossible to give any idea of the number of British casualties sustained since the rear-guard actions after the German stand upon the Aisne, but they have been rather heavy in the district between Noyon and Soissons, of which only I am entitled to speak.

Signaling Under Heavy Fire.

At the time of writing the great battle is beginning to slacken down, while each side is engaged in strengthening its position, but the German shrapnel is still busy, especially where they see the flicker of the heliograph or locate wireless stations, so that this work has to be done under heavy fire.

Royal engineers, too, are not having a "soft time," as they say, and one little party of them, busily repairing a bridge previously blown up by the French during the time of the retreat, just had a test of nerves from German shrapnel. A shell burst quite close to them, and at the sound of its warning whistle they lay flat on their faces, expecting instant death.

Not a man was killed, much to the surprise of every one, and a few moments later the bridge menders were busy with their picks, shovels, crowbars, and jacks, as though nothing had happened to upset them.

KAISER'S FOURTH SON REPORTED INJURED

Prince August William Said to Have Been Shot in Arm in Marne Battle.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that a message received from Berlin is to the effect that Prince August William, the fourth son of Emperor William, was shot in the left arm during the battle of the Marne and that Emperor William has bestowed the Iron Cross of the First Class on him.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED; CITY LAID IN RUINS

Continued from Page 1.

German wounded, so as to secure for its precious fabric the protection of the Red Cross flag, and although, while I was on the tower on Thursday afternoon shells struck the roof, I then believed these were stray shots. Yesterday morning, however, a German battery on the hill of Nogent Labbesse, four miles east of Rheims, began to make the great Gothic pile, which towers high above the low-lying town, a deliberately chosen mark.

Shell after shell smashed its way into the old masonry. Avalanche after avalanche of stonework that had survived the storms of centuries and was good to stand for as many more, thundered down into the deserted streets around. At last, at 4:30 o'clock, the scaffolding that surrounded the east end of the cathedral, where some repairs had been going on before the war, caught fire.

Soon the whole network of poles and planks was blazing. Burning splinters fell upon the roof, whose old oak timbers caught like tinder. Soon the roofs of the nave and the transepts were a roaring furnace of fire and high tongues of flames leaped up the towers at the western end. Blazing pieces of carved woodwork crashed down on to the floor of the cathedral, where the Germans, during their occupation of the town, had accumulated great piles of straw, intending to convert the place into a hospital.

Instantly this caught alight, and the paneling of the altars and the confessional chairs were devoured by the leaping flames that scorched and cracked the gray stone walls.

German wounded, about twenty of whom had been carried into the cathedral on Thursday to justify the use of the Red Cross flag, would certainly have been burned alive by the act of their own countrymen if several French Army doctors with their bearers had not carried them one by one, at their own risk, out of the church by one of the side doors.

There a grim scene was only prevented by the courage of the priests of the cathedral. A crowd of about 200 citizens had taken the risk of being hit by the shells that continued to fall around the blazing cathedral, to come out and watch the terrible spectacle. As the Germans, in their greenish uniforms, appeared at the transept door a howl of uncontrollable passion went up from the crowd.

"Kill them!" they shouted in deep bass voices.

There were some soldiers in the crowd. Deliberately they charged their rifles and leveled them. Then the Abbé Andrieux, the most gentle-mannered little priest that ever wore a soutane, sprang forward between the wounded men and the rifle muzzles that threatened them.

"Don't fire!" he shouted. "You would make yourselves as guilty of they."

The reproach was enough, and it was only amid fierce hooting and angry cries that the Germans were carried to shelter in the museum near by.

From the hills around the flaming cathedral was an even more impressive sight than from the streets in the town. From the yawning roof a red glare poured up into the dark sky, and the windows flickered with the light of the dancing flames within. And so night closed down.

Not for long was its stillness undisturbed. At 2 A. M. the German batteries opened fire again. Then from the windows that looked toward Rheims across the plain one could see the lurid sight of the night bombardment.

At last daybreak came—a sad grey dawn with cold dispiriting rain falling. When the shadows had lifted and enough light had filtered through the low, lead-colored clouds for you to see across the plain, the sight of the ravaged city, with its ruined cathedral standing stark against the background of a vast wall of smoke rising slowly from the buildings still flaming around. It was as desolate a thing as the sun can well have found in his journey around the world this morning.

FIERCE ATTACK ON RHEIMS.

Germans Anxious to Take It to Safeguard Their Communications.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 20.—At the western end of the battle line Rheims has been the object of the greatest attention from the Germans, who time after time have unsuccessfully attempted to break through the Allies' lines after subjecting the town to an intense bombardment. It is the Germans' intention, it is understood, to capture Rheims, which is an important railroad junction, the possession of which would give them command of another road to the north. They have made an especial mark of the magnificent cathedral, which has been in flames since yesterday.

The Allies, meantime, have made for themselves a strong position on the right bank of the Aisne, where they occupy all the heights. The Germans have taken advantage of the sites of the forts which were intended for the defense of Rheims, but which were abandoned by the Allies when the invaders made a rapid dash southward from Belgium.

Kaiser's Sons Visited Rheims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Paris says:

"The Kaiser's sons, August Wilhelm and Adalbert, were with the German force which occupied Rheims.

"Adalbert came as a messenger to fetch away the $200,000 war levy imposed on the city."

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says:

"From a large number of the French districts which were occupied by the Germans the local authorities have fled, and several Prefects and Sub-Mayors have been relieved of their offices for failing to do their duty. The debt owed by those towns whose Mayors did remain is large.

"Leaving Rheims the Germans took away £60,000 ($300,000) in cash."

BRITISH PRESS ENRAGED.

Denounces Bombardment as Part of Prussian Reign of Terror.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—The Times in its editorial on the Rheims bombardment says:

"The Kaiser has outdone the impious crime of Louvain; he has destroyed the glorious Cathedral of Rheims. His forebears in 1814 and again in 1870 reverently spared the stately fane which for seven centuries has been one of the most famous churches of Christendom. The Kaiser in his mad and baffled wrath spares nothing.

"The prophecy of Heine has come true; the Germans have broken the cross in two. The 'senseless Berserker fury' knows no bounds. At last, as their own far-seeing countryman foretold, they have forsaken Christianity and 'shattered to bits the Gothic cathedrals.'

"The time must surely come when the Kaiser and his host of wreckers will have to share the fate meted out to Napoleon by the Congress of Vienna, and be pronounced by the nations of the world outlaws beyond the pale of civilization."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"If any man in any country remains yet unconvinced of the necessity of destroying the raging brute that is called Prussian militarism, let him think what is promised to the world by the destroyers of Rheims Cathedral."

"It might be excusable," says The Daily News, "if the enemy injured it in pursuit of some important military purpose which could not otherwise be effected; but no such excuse is present here. No military end is furthered, and we are offered one more example of that mode of conducting warfare which has shocked the conscience of the world."

The Daily Express says:

"Rheims Cathedral has been to France what Westminster Abbey is to England, and its destruction will be remembered as the culminating expression of that Prussian brutality which cares for nothing and is stayed by nothing in its attempt to establish a universal reign of terror."

ART TREASURES AT RHEIMS.

Mediaeval and Renaissance Architecture Unequaled in Europe.

Hincmar, the mighty Archbishop of the ninth century, once declared that Rheims was "by the appointment of Heaven, a royal city." The words are at once historical and prophetic. Here Innocent II. had excommunicated Henry V. of Germany, St. Bernard had dwelt in lonely exile, and St. Nicaise had given his life for his people; but here also, in 1429, Charles VII. of France was to be crowned through the efforts of the Maid of Orleans. All together fourteen French Kings have been crowned in Rheims.

But according to the historians of art, Rheims is royal in another sense. In no city in Europe, they say, has the life and thought of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance found such royal expression in architecture. From Early Gothic to Romanesque, and from Romanesque to Renaissance the buildings of Rheims reveal, better than any records, the city's historical development. And of all the buildings illustrative of their various periods there are said to be no better examples than those reported destroyed by the shells of Germans—the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Church of St. Jacques, fine monuments of early Gothic; the later Gothic edifice of the Archbishop's palace, and finally the City Hall, a handsome work of the best period of the French Renaissance.

The Thirteenth Century Cathedral.

No one really knows who designed and built the cathedral, although the names of the two Roberts de Coucy and of the monk Hugues Labergier are traditionally connected with its beginnings. The first stones were laid in 1211; the choir was finished thirty years later, together with the transepts and part of the nave, while the superb west façade dates from the latter part of the thirteenth century. This last is adorned with three exquisite recessed portals containing 530 statues. Of the entire structure, Fergusson writes in his book on the Cathedrals of the Ile de France, "Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed portals, the beauty of the rose window that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade and serves as a basement to the light and graceful towers that crown the composition."

The rose window spoken of is in the centre of a group of three, and is nearly forty feet in diameter. In the niches in the turrets at the spring of the towers are the figures of St. John on the left and of the Madonna and St. Paul on the right. On the same level are the figures of the other Apostles and of Biblical characters—David and Solomon, David and Goliath. Higher still, and extending quite across the façade, are forty-two statues representing scenes from French mediaeval history.

The two towers, which rise 267 feet from the street, were never capped with spires. In 1485 a fire nearly destroyed the structure, and after that all idea of placing the spires on the towers was abandoned. Aside from the portals, the façade and the towers, the most noteworthy features of the building are the flying buttresses and the open arcade just below the spring of the roof.

The interior, which is cruciform, is 455 feet long and 90 feet wide; the distance from the middle aisle to the highest point in the roof is 125 feet. Here, in niches in the walls, is another multitude of statues, and in the nave and transepts are preserved some valuable tapestry representing Biblical scenes and scenes from the history of mediaeval France. In the south transept is a painting by Poussin representing "The Shower of Manna." In the adjoining chapel are an altar piece by Pierre Jacques of Rheims and a striking crucifix of the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries respectively.

The famous clock with its mechanical figures, many copies of which have been made, is in the north transept, and dates from the sixteenth century. The treasury of the cathedral, which contains many historical and valuable vessels in gold, is the most remarkable in France.

Just south of the Cathedral is the Archiepiscopal palace, dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. It is a fine specimen of Later Gothic, and contains the famous Grande Salle du Tau, where the coronation banquet of Charles VII. was served. Its Gothic room and chimney piece have often been admired by art critics, and the piece has been many times reproduced. On the walls hang many tapestries and the portraits of the fourteen kings of France who were crowned at Rheims. These portraits, however, are modern work.

Wonderful Wine Cellars.

The City Hall, or Hôtel de Ville, was begun in 1627 under Louis XIII., but finished only twenty-six years ago. It is surmounted by a lofty tower and contains a valuable library of 120,000 volumes, 200 incunabula and 1,800 MSS. Here also are housed some fine examples of German, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, and something of a museum representing the arts and crafts of the city and its surrounding towns; for Rheims is the centre of the champagne industry, and carries on very extensive manufacturers of woolen and merino fabrics, as well as of faience and china.

There were before the war fifty firms, with 2,000 workmen employed, in the champagne industry at Rheims. The wine cellars are among the sights which vie with the architectural beauties of the place in attracting tourists. They are of vast extent and excavated in the chalk rock. Few persons know their exact capacity or area.

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GERMANS MAY STORM ANTWERP—DR. NANSEN WARNS NORWAY

STORM ANTWERP IS GERMAN PLAN

Masked Movement of Lines Indicates That They Intend a Desperate Assault.

FLOOD DEFENSES SPREAD

Heavy Rains Increase Their Obstacles, but Siege Guns Are Being Brought Up.

BELGIAN RAID NEAR LIEGE

Lanaeken Is Recaptured and German Flag Replaced by Belgian Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORDEGHEM, Belgium, Sept. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Germans intend to make a desperate attempt to carry Antwerp by storm. Their movements on the line from Termonde through Alost to Lessines in the last two days have been intended to disguise the advance on Antwerp, which I am convinced is doomed to failure. The heavy rains have aggravated the obstacles caused by the flooding of large areas which the Germans must traverse, and their great siege guns will probably end in destruction in the mud.

There was brisk fighting just south of here this morning, a considerable force of Uhlans being compelled to retire toward Alost, leaving two dead and a number of wounded. It has been a soaking wet day and on the journey hither along the high road from Ghent through devastated Melle, I passed some 2,000 returning Belgian volunteers, who had just been supplied with French rifles, as no more Belgian weapons were available. These two battalions had been rushed out from Ghent to Oordeghem and were taken back when it was found that reinforcements were no longer required at Termonde.

There has been a tacit truce today owing to the terrible weather. The Belgians are holding the north bank of the Scheldt and the Germans the south, except those parts of the town adjoining the river, which is a sort of neutral area abandoned as untenable by both armies.

Before leaving the town again on Friday morning the Germans destroyed the great church and the ruin of Termonde is almost complete.

BIG SIEGE GUNS FOR ANTWERP.

Germans Hurrying Them Up—City Provisioned for a Year.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—I hear from a reliable source that in spite of the heavy rain the Germans are bringing up toward Antwerp siege guns with a range of at least seventeen miles. It is also stated on good authority that there has been in the last few weeks a movement of German troops at Liège. Opinions are divided as to whether these are going to Russia or coming to reinforce the Germans in Brussels.

Antwerp is provisioned to stand a twelve months' siege Cattle have been arriving from America at the rate of 3,000 head a week for the last six weeks.

The possibility of the Germans using against Antwerp a siege gun having a range of seventeen miles is utterly scouted by military authorities here. The German siege gun which has worked such havoc upon the forts at Liège, Namur, and Maubeuge has a range of about eight miles.

There is a long range gun now under experiment at Sandy Hook which has a range of about twenty miles, but its transportation to the investment lines of a besieged city would be a practical impossibility. Its value even as a permanent defensive force at Sandy Hook is not yet considered assured.

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FIGHTING NEAR LIEGE.

Belgians Make Raid on Germans, Recapturing Lanaeken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 20 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—An important Belgian raid on the Germans near Liège is reported to have taken place this morning. My Maastricht correspondent says that this morning the Maastricht Red Cross Society was asked by telephone to send assistance to Lanaeken, a village northwest of Maastricht, but on Belgian territory close to the Dutch frontier. They were informed that fighting had taken place and that some men had been wounded and a motor ambulance was asked for. Dr. Brock went out and on his return confirmed the report of fighting. He added that the Germans had taken away their wounded and none of the Belgians needed attention.

This coincides, says The Courant correspondent, with what I heard on Friday, that two hundred Germans were in Canne asking the way to Reckheim. They were looking for the Belgian patrols in the neighborhood of Lanaeken.

The Belgians have pulled down the German flag at Lanaeken and hoisted their own. At 11:30 o'clock this morning the Germans had disappeared.

DEATH TO BACK CENSORSHIP?

Said to be the Penalty for Having English Papers in Brussels.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The German Military Governor of Brussels, says The Exchange Telegraph's Ostend correspondent, "threatens to shoot all sellers or persons possessed of Belgian or English newspapers. German papers and some Dutch papers of pronounced sympathies alone are authorized."

KAISER STARTS AN INQUIRY.

Explorer Hedin to Help in Investigation of Brutality Charges.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, has accepted Kaiser Wilhelm's invitation to accompany the Headquarters Staff in an investigation of French and Belgian reports of German outrages.

The Kaiser has placed a motor car and officer at the disposal of the explorer, who, for the last two years, has shown sympathy with Pan-Germanic ideals.

NEW REPORT ON LOUVAIN.

Belgian Commission Puts Entire Blame on the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The third section of the report of the Belgian Commission appointed to inquire into alleged breaches of international law by the Germans, has been received in London. It supplements previous reports, which were given out by the Official Information Bureau here on Aug. 26 and Sept. 16.

Today's report is intended to refute the German suggestion that the inhabitants of Louvain brought on the destruction of the town by firing on the Germans. It follows in part:

"The inhabitants of Louvain took no part in the fighting. Moreover, the destruction of the town came at a time when the last Belgian troops had evacuated the district eleven days before. Witnesses declare that the first shots were fired by intoxicated German soldiers at their own officers. Another fact established follows:

"A crowd of from 6,000 to 8,000 men, women and children were taken by the 162d Regiment of German Infantry on Aug. 28 to the Louvain Riding School, where they spent the night. The place of confinement was so small that all had to remain standing. The sufferings were so great that several children died in their mothers' arms and a number of women lost their reason.

"A large number of places in the triangle formed by Vilvorde, Malines and Louvain, has been given over to plunder and partly destroyed by fire, the population dispersed and inhabitants indiscriminately arrested and shot without trial, the reason being to inspire terror and compel migration.

"This was notably the case in Sempst, Weerde, Elewyt, Holstade, Wespelaer, Wilsele, Bueken, Eppeghem, Wackerzeele, Roselaer, Werchter, Thirdonck, Roortmeerbeek, Houthem and Themeloo.

"In all these villages women who were unable to escape were exposed to the brutal instincts of the German soldiers. We are convinced that an international inquiry like that conducted in the Balkans by the Carnegie Commission would establish the truth of our assertions."

SPOILS OF WAR REACH PARIS.

Many Trains of Cannon, Machine Guns, and Other Equipment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A correspondent of The Standard, writing from Paris under Thursday's date, says:

"During the last few days there has been a succession of trains bearing the spoils of war to Paris, and since yesterday morning alone twenty-three such trains have been counted. The astonishing quantity of this ill-assorted booty is powerful testimony to the rapidity of the German retreat. There are cannon, gun carriages, mitrailleuses, motor lorries, truck loads of arms and ammunition; in fact, it is estimated that since the beginning of last week about sixty cannon, thirty mitrailleuses, and forty gun carriages have arrived here, while the amount of ammunition captured will considerably augment the reported lack of this commodity in the German armies.

"A wounded Artillery Quartermaster at the station disdainfully regarded one of these trains, and said, 'All these are not worth one of our good seventy-fives.'

"The cannon seem to be very pretentious and massive by the side of the trim little French weapons. While these latter are perfectly plain, the former are usually engraved with garlands of laurel or oak leaves encircling some motto such as 'Ultima Ratio Regum,' or 'Pro Patria et Patrio.' One inscription of 'Deutschland über Alles' had been altered by a facetious soldier to 'Deutschland unter Alles.' The pieces are stamped with the imperial eagle and the number of the corps or with an imperial crown surmounted by a symbol. Essential parts usually had been taken away before capture.

"The officers' sabres that have been brought here as trophies also are very much criticised for their showy appearance, which is out of all proportion to the apparent use of the weapon. The ornate handle of wrought copper is usually more remarkable for the painstaking labor involved in its making than for artistic effect. The lacework design and thong with its gorgeous tassel of silver silk threads do not compensate for the narrow thin blade, often of inferior metal, not easily bending or regaining its form readily when once bent.

"All souvenirs of the battlefield are eagerly sought here, a fact that has been taken advantage of by one ingenious street vendor. This man is well dressed and has a mysterious air, which makes him noticeable to easily interested habitués of cafés of the boulevards, with whom he gradually enters into conversation. He gives circumstantial details of recent battles which he has been allowed to witness by his influential relations on the battlefield, and then hints to a large and interested crowd that he has many sabres, casques, &c., that he is willing to dispose of for a small sum. His sales have been so numerous that the matter at last came to the notice of the police, who found his precious trophies were all taken in 1870.

"Some interesting facts are coming to light about the battles in Belgium. At Brussels three regiments of French infantry and the Third Zouaves fought seven hours with only four cannon between them. Their losses were enormous and the Zouaves had a flag taken from them by the Germans. These plucky soldiers were, however, determined not to suffer this disgrace, and, leaving the cannon, they charged with their bayonets and pushed the Germans back for the distance of a mile. They regained their standard but at terrible cost, for only 300 of the regiment returned with the prize."

AEROPLANE SCOUTS MUST FLY LOW

Only Within Gun and Rifle Range Can They Observe the Enemy.

LESSON OF RECENT FIGHTING

British Correspondent Reports the Shelling of a Red Cross Hospital by Germans.

By Sir ALFRED SHARPE, K. C. M. G.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LA FERTE MILON, Sept. 16.—At the railway station at La Ferté Milon I met four wounded men of the Scotch Fusiliers, waiting for a train to take them to Paris. They told me they had seen three German aeroplanes brought down, two by gun fire and one by rifle fire. They said that in one of these there was a small boy. The machine landed gently, and the aviator escaped, leaving the child behind, who has now been adopted by the British artillerymen.

This point with regard to aeroplanes is fairly established, that when high enough to be safe from gun or rifle fire it is impossible for the observer to gather any distinct and useful idea of conditions, the positions of troops, batteries, &c., below him. Except in unusually clear weather he is compelled to descend to a dangerous level in order to obtain accurate information.

Red Cross Hospital Shelled.

SOISSONS, Sept. 17.—On arriving here this morning I found matters much as I left them two days ago. The Germans still hold the heights north of the Aisne Valley, and their artillery is engaged with the French batteries on the south side. The Allies have succeeded, however, in throwing many men across the Aisne, and have established guns on the north side.

Soissons is still being bombarded, but, as several German batteries have been destroyed, fewer shells are falling. I visited the Red Cross hospital established in the Château of Vauxbuin, just south of the town, which suffered severely yesterday, fifteen shells falling around it during the morning. The gates of the hospital were blown down by shells. One destroyed two automobiles standing at the door. Fortunately, the wounded who had been brought in these cars had already been removed. The nurses and patients had an anxious day.

It is difficult to understand why the German batteries should apparently intentionally bombard the hospital. They could not fail to know its position, as two of their aeroplanes on the previous day flew all over the piece of country south of Soissons, and the hospital is marked by a large red cross on a square of white laid out in the grounds before the château.

Northern France Laid Waste.

It will take Northern France a long time to recover from the effects of the war. It is difficult to realize, without visiting the country, how it has suffered. All the ordinary conditions of life are upset. There is no railway communication, no posts, no telegraphs, practically no means of travel, nor any reliable news. The whole population of many small towns and villages fled on the first approach of the German armies and has not yet returned. Some of the crops are still ungathered; much of the farm stock has disappeared, and all the poor farmers' geese, ducks, fowls, &c., have gone to feed German soldiers. In unoccupied houses everything has been either carried off or totally destroyed. In the towns the shopkeepers have lost their goods; from Meaux northward I was unable to purchase anything. The roads, moreover, north and northeast of Paris are getting into a condition of much disrepair. All the main bridges have, of course, been blown up, and are as yet only in some cases repaired.

Some German prisoners were recently taken by the French near Soissons with much stolen jewelry in their possession and were summarily shot.

The general feeling in Northern France is a great yearning for peace, but a determination to endure any further sufferings in order to insure that peace, when it comes, may be absolutely permanent.

16 OFFICERS KILLED, 48 WOUNDED-MISSING

Famous British Regiments of the Coldstream Guards and Black Watch Suffer Heavily.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A casualty list made public tonight by the War Office again shows a large number of officers among the killed, wounded, or missing. Sixteen officers are reported to have been killed, thirty-eight wounded, and ten missing.

The famous Coldstream Guards and Black Watch Regiments were among the sufferers, the former having thirteen men wounded or missing and the latter ten wounded or missing.

Among the wounded are Lord James Stewart-Murray, son of the Duke of Atholl. He is a Captain of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and won both the King's and Queen's Medals for bravery in the South African war. He is 34 years old.

Others reported wounded are the Hon. Fitz-Roy Richard Somerset and the Hon. Nigel Fitz-Roy Somerset, respectively the eldest and the third sons of Lord Raglan, and Major the Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland, third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Lieut. Fitz-Roy Richard Somerset is 29 years old, and belongs to the Grenadier Guards, while his brother is 27 years old and a Lieutenant in the Gloucestershire regiment. Major Maitland is 42 years of age. He has seen active service in both Egypt and South Africa, and been awarded medals in each campaign for distinguished services.

In discussing the large percentage of killed and wounded among the British officers in the Boer war, which ran as high in some cases as 2 or 3 per cent. of the enlisted men, Col. Hubert du Cane, in his "War in South Africa," attributes it to the fact that the British officer, according to tradition, was expected "to lead" his men, and without such a lead the men, when under fire, became nervous and unstable.

Francis Joseph Again Reported Dead

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A high official who has just returned from Vienna informs the Tribune of Lausanne that the Emperor of Austria died a week ago, but his death is kept secret to avoid a revolution.

THE WAR SITUATION.

German Right Flank Exposed—Allies' Strategy Like Japanese Plan at Mukden—Austrian Resistance is Stiffening.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The great battle of the Aisne continues, with little change in the positions of the contending armies. West of Soissons the German line has been forced back to a new position about six miles to the rear. At Rheims the Germans hold their position along the line of forts four miles north of the city and are delivering a bombardment of the French line that indicates an intention to press an assault at this point.

In the valley of the Suippe River the French have made a slight advance and are now five miles north of the town of Suippes. Minor successes are reported from French sources against the army of the German Crown Prince north of Verdun and against the army of Gen. von Heeringen in the Vosges Mountains.

The long delay in the culmination of this battle is evidence that the Allies are forcing the fighting. As shown during the advance, the German tactical system is to drive forward immense columns straight at the enemy's line in spite of the terrible losses. They count on the pursuit after the battle to inflict far greater losses on the enemy. Time is such a great factor in the German plan of operation that they can afford costly assaults in order to gain an early advantage.

Conditions are just the opposite for the Allies. An even break is in every case a gain for them. Germany and Austria have now reached their maximum effort, while that of the Allies will hardly come before January next. Consequently, it is to the advantage of the French and British to husband their armies and to gain their tactical successes by manoeuvring rather than by direct assaults.

This seems to be the controlling plan in the operations along the Aisne and the line of battle to the east. Instead of making headlong assaults on intrenched positions, the English and French are resorting to the slower methods, similar to those used in besieging a fort.

The assaulting line makes only short advances at each effort. Taking advantage of a lull in the enemy's artillery fire, they suddenly jump up, rush forward to some slight depression which will give them shelter, and hastily construct intrenchments, which are steadily deepened, so as to give protection from the shrapnel fire that is sure to come as soon as the enemy locates the movement. This new position is held for hours or for days until conditions again make possible a further gain of ground to the front.

The principal object of such tactics is so to threaten the enemy that his line will be pierced if he allows it to be weakened. This forces him to maintain full strength all along the line. If the assailants have superior numbers they can hold the enemy in front while constantly extending their flank. In time this will result in overlapping the defender's flank, which will force him back out of his position.

This is the strategy by which the Japanese won the great battles of Liao-Yang and Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. At Liao-Yang, in 1904, the Japanese extended their right flank, got in behind the Russians, and forced them out of their strong position.

In the greatest and the decisive battle of the war at Mukden in March, 1905, the Japanese reversed their strategy. They first sent their fifth army far to the east and forced the Russians to extend in that direction. Then with the army of Gen. Nogi, which had just arrived at the front after its capture of Port Arthur, the Japanese extended their west flank and turned the Russian right flank. In the effort to stop this move the Russians so weakened their centre that the second Japanese army broke through and forced the Russian retreat, which in places became a disastrous rout.

The Allies seem to be trying this same strategy in the present battle. While holding the German armies by a show of strength all along the line, they have been pushing forces forward in the west as fast as the weather and the condition of the roads will permit. Last night's dispatches report that this army has now reached a position from which they threaten the rear of the German right flank.

The Germans must stop this move or else be forced to fall back to save their lines of communication. The lines of communication are like the arteries that supply the blood to the limbs that do the work. If the line of communication of an army be broken, the army cannot exist.

While apparently depending upon the above flanking move as their main strategic plan, the French are also pushing an alternative move which will give them even greater results if it is successful. The continued pressure on the army of the German Crown Prince, in the hilly country north of Verdun, will have a chance to break through if the Germans divert troops to reinforce their right flank. A retreat under such pressure is a dangerous operation. The French, then, have two chances for success in this manoeuvre.

The German line is strongly supported by its large calibre howitzers, in which they have the advantage of the Allies. The Germans in falling back were reinforced by their heavy artillery, which had been following their earlier advance, while the Allies, being the advancing force, have gone ahead of their slow moving guns. Yesterday's dispatches report that the howitzers have now reached the French line, so the artillery duel should now be on more equal terms.

The assumption of the defensive by the German armies is a dangerous plan of operations. No advancing army can be stopped by a force that acts on the defensive at every point of their line. It is certain that the Germans are planning not only the minor counter attacks so far reported, but also an important resumption of the offensive at some point of their line.

Their activity at Rheims may be the preliminary development of such a movement. They are also present in force at Lunéville and northward, where the great railway system, built by Germany for military purposes since 1909, makes possible the concentration of a strong German army. Unless the flanking move of the Allies produces early results, a strongly pushed German counter advance can be expected.

The Russian army in Galicia has now reached the San River from Przemysl to the Vistula. Their principal attacks are being made at Przemysl, Jaroslaw, twenty miles further north, and at Sieniawa, or Sinlava, forty miles north of Przemysl.

At Radomysl, on the San River, five miles above its junction with the Vistula, and at Sandomierz, ten miles to the west, the Russians report important successes. The line occupied by the Austrians, along the San and the Vistula, is one of great natural strength. Austria should be able, on account of her better railroad system, to rush up reinforcements faster than the Russians. Some stiff fighting may be expected before this great battle in Galicia is decided.

GREEKS PRAISE THE BRITISH.

But Great Uncertainty Prevails There as to the Course of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A correspondent wires:

"When I reached Athens from England several days ago I found great uncertainty there concerning the war. Every paper had a different version, but Greeks are unanimous in highly praising the valor of the British troops, to whom the superlatively meritorious adjective ariston is applied.

"In fact, since leaving England I have not found a person or newspaper to say a kind word for Germany. My journey to Constanta via Constantinople was made aboard a steamship terribly crowded with Rumanians hurrying homeward."

Fall Fashions Volplane
to Broadway

STYLES travel [illegible] out over the rest of the country.

From where do they come to New York?

* *

Apparently they arrive in perfectly satisfactory shape, for a hypercritical public—and they are unquestionably different from provincial styles.

* *

Who arranges them?

* *

They volplane gently from the upper currents of good taste and good judgment — the gradual development of apparel made to order for men who do not hesitate to pay $100 for a suit or an overcoat.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner clothes are the ready-to-wear result of this same development—designed and tailored solely for the up-to-the-moment New Yorker who likes the idea.

* *

Autumn assortments now ready—$20 to $45.

Weber and Heilbroner hats have volplaned into Broadway favor and now the smart New Yorker looks for their appearance each season.

Soft hats with a smart, world-travelled look—the conservative hats of gentlemen who observe the finer distinctions.

Prices, $3 to $8.

* *

Rich, new assortments of fall haberdashery and Manhattan Shirts.

Eleven Stores
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241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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DR. NANSEN WARNS NORWAY OF PERIL

Belgium's Fate Hers, He Says, Unless She Prepares for War.

URGES MILITARY TRAINING

Calls Leaders of the Government Naive—Teeth, He Asserts, Are Needed Among Wolves.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Sept. 20.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, former Norwegian Minister to Great Britain, caused a sensation here on Saturday night when he asserted before an assembly of leading members of the Cabinet and students of Christiania University that Norway's situation was as precarious as that of Belgium.

Dr. Nansen's proposal for one year's compulsory service in the army was received coldly by the members of the Government, but with cheers from the rest of the audience. He used the fate of Belgium as an argument for more ample preparation by Norway.

"If Belgium had been prepared," he said, "Germany never would have violated her neutrality and possibly the whole war would have been averted. Our position is as serious as Belgium's. We are between two oceans where big naval battles of the war probably will be fought. Belgium proved that neutrality without military preparation was not sufficient protection."

Dr. Nansen's speech amounted to a direct criticism of the present Government, the members of which he referred to as naïve, self-admiring political leaders.

"If among wolves you need your teeth," was the text of his address. Dr. Nansen said that the longer Norway waited the more serious her position would become. He urged her to be worthy of her sister nation, Sweden, which already had a one-year compulsory service. Dr. Nansen spoke favorably of Germany's method of training for the army, and said that the result of the war would be a general conscription in England.

WERE IN BALTIC BATTLE.

Damaged Russian Warships Reported at Helsingfors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—News has reached Stockholm that the expected Baltic Sea battle has taken place. It is reported that a number of Russian warships have arrived at Helsingfors in a damaged condition and that a great number of wounded were landed and taken to hospitals.

A terrific cannonading had been heard in the neighborhood of the Aland Islands, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, a day or two before. It is believed the Russian cruisers were engaged with the German fleet near Bornholm, (a Danish island in the Baltic Sea.)

W. & J. SLOANE
ENGLISH XVIII CENTURY
FURNITURE
CHINESE RUGS
575 FIFTH AVENUE, AT 47th STREET

CARMANIA WINS A NAVAL DUEL

Continued from Page 1.

inch guns and eight three-pounders. She is the second oldest ship of the Pelorus class, and has been in commission about sixteen years. In appearnce she closely resembles the old United States light cruiser Raleigh, like that ship having two funnels, two military masts, and a somewhat similar gun arrangement. The Pegasus is 300 feet long, 36.5 feet beam, and drew 17 feet of water.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg is a much newer ship, having been commissioned in 1907. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1-inch guns, with a secondary battery of eight three-pounders and four machine guns. She is of 3,400 tons displacement, and carries a crew of 295 officers and men. The Koenigsberg is 360 feet long, with a width of 43 feet, and draws 17.5 feet. She is a Kiel-built boat, and cost about $1,500,000. She is a three-funneled craft, and in appearance very much like the cruiser Dresden, one of the German cruisers now in Western Atlantic waters.

Zanzibar is an island in the Indian Ocean, southeast of British East Africa. It has been a British protectorate since 1908.

The Admiralty confirms a report from Tokio last week of the sinking of six British steamers by the Emden in far distant waters. Of the steamers, the Indus was of 2,103 tons, and was last reported at Calcutta, Aug. 11; the Lovat was 1,310 tons; the Killim, or Killin, 2,257; the Diplomat, of 4,873 tons, was last reported at Suez, Aug. 11, bound from Liverpool for Calcutta. Neither the Frabbock nor the Katinga is mentioned in the official Maritime Register. There is a Kabinga, of 2,925 tons, which was at Calcutta, Sept. 3, ready to sail for Boston and New York, and a Katanga, of 2,160 tons, which sailed from Port Talbot, Aug. 20, for Calcutta.

The Carmania, a Cunard liner, was in the service between New York and Liverpool until taken over by the British Government and converted into a warship. She was last reported as ready to sail from Liverpool on Sept. 5.

The Cap Trafalgar was a ship of 9,854 tons. She sailed from Montevideo on Aug. 22 for Las Palmas.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK AT POLA.

Ascribed to Boiler Explosion—Austria Fortifying Naval Station.

VIENNA, (via Venice and Paris,) Sept. 20.—The Austrian torpedo boat 27 was sunk in the Harbor of Pola on the Adriatic Sea last Monday. Much secrecy has been maintained regarding the occurrence, which is believed to have been due to a boiler explosion. The crew was rescued.

The work of fortifying the great naval station of Pola continues with unceasing activity, especially on the land side, where barbed wire entanglements have been placed.

SULTAN REVIEWS HIS FLEET.

Former German Cruisers Breslau and Goeben Among the Warships.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, was reviewed off the island of Halki by the Sultan last Thursday.

Subsequently the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

STETTIN FOUGHT BRITISH.

Hotly Engaged with Enemy's Warships Aug. 28, Berlin Admits.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam to London,) Sept. 20.—That the German cruiser Stettin had been hotly engaged Aug. 28 by British warships was allowed to become known here today, although no details of the fight were given out.

DODGED CRUISERS 7 WEEKS.

North German Lloyder Neckar Reaches Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—With her name painted out, her deckhouses, boats, and masts painted a dark brown and her funnel black, the North German Lloyd liner Neckar docked here today, after dodging back and forth in the Atlantic for seven weeks. Capt. Hinsch reported that there were few days that the vessel had been free from pursuit by a French or English warship from the time she left Havana for Bremen, Aug. 5. All the time she steamed along without a light, save a dim oil lamp in the chart room.

The Neckar sailed from Baltimore late in July for Galveston. She started on her return trip to Bremen, and had put into Havana before war was declared. Although he had been advised of the declaration of war and that it would be unwise to leave Havana, Capt. Hinsch determined to make a dash for Bremen.

When 300 miles off the coast of Scotland the Neckar was discovered by a British cruiser, which immediately started in pursuit. Capt. Hinsch put on all steam, swung southward, and after a long chase threw the cruiser off the track. While making for South America the Neckar was forced back again almost to mid-Atlantic by a British cruiser.

Both coal and food were running low, and Capt. Hinsch started for Baltimore. On the way up the coast the vessel encountered several foreign warships, but was comparatively untroubled by them, as she kept just within the three-mile limit.

Three days ago the British cruiser Lancaster was within twenty miles of the Neckar, but the German vessel slipped past the cruiser in the night.

The Neckar carried a cargo of wheat, and her crew numbered 208. Capt. Hinsch said he had been on the bridge from eighteen to twenty hours each day of the run.

While Europe wars,
let America work

We have a new tariff, lower than any in recent years. Yet imports have fallen off ten million dollars in a month.

We have a new banking law, designed to put us beyond the reach of panic. Yet every stock exchange in the country—with two or three exceptions—is closed.

We have been blessed with the greatest crops in the history of the United States. Yet the price of wheat is higher than at any time in the last 16 years.

In view of these things, are we overstating the case when we say that in the last two months the world has been turned upside down?

Will you pardon us if we ask you if you have adjusted yourself to this new condition?

Are you going after markets—not only abroad, but right here at home—which Europe has abandoned?

While Europe wars, let America work

Now, of all times, is the time to have every detail of your business at your fingers' ends

—to inaugurate a new system of sales-records that will be of as much service to you as a map is to a commander-in-chief.
—to place your system of filing on a basis that makes your business data instantly available.
—to substitute card ledgers for book ledgers, thus simplifying and bettering your bookkeeping department.
—to put in operation a better method of keeping track of stock, so that you will know just where you stand at ALL times.

Gladly will we co-operate with you. For nearly 40 years we have been brought in contact with the keenest business minds in the country. And we should like nothing better than to apply our knowledge of card and filing systems to the betterment of *your* business.

Take, as an example, our new method of filing—the "Automatic Index"—a method that indexes itself, checks itself, is wonderfully quick and amazingly correct. Details on request.

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FORSEES NEW MAP OF THE WORLD—BIG PEACE MEETING

PROF. OSTWALD SEES A NEW WORLD MAP

Predicts That Canada Will Join Us and Russia Will Break Up.

GERMAN VIEW OF WAR

Believes Principle of Absolute Sovereignty of Individual Nations Must Be Given Up.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic, the eminent scientist, who was one of the first exchange professors who came from Germany to Harvard University, in a letter, a copy of which has been received here, has written as follows concerning the war to Edwin D. Mead, Director of the World Peace Foundation, in London. Mr. Mead expected to meet Prof. Ostwald at Leipsic during his recent visit to Germany, but was prevented, and Prof. Ostwald sent him this statement of his views, expressing his desire for its publication in America. Prof. Ostwald says:

1. The war is the result of a deliberate onslaught upon Germany and Austria by the powers of the Triple Entente, Russia, France, and England. Its object is on the part of Russia an extension of Russian supremacy over the Balkans, on the side of France revenge, and on the side of England annihilation of the German navy and German commerce. In England especially it has been for several centuries a constant policy to destroy upon favoring occasion every navy of every other country which threatened to become equal to the English Navy.

2. Germany has proved its love of peace for forty-four years under the most trying circumstances. While all other States have expanded themselves by conquest, Russia in Manchuria, England in the Transvaal, France in Morocco, Italy in Tripoli, Austria in Bosnia, Japan in Korea, Germany alone has contented itself with the borders fixed in 1871. It is purely a war of defense which is now forced upon us.

3. In the face of these attacks Germany has until now (the end of August) proved its military superiority, which rests upon the fact that the entire German military force is scientifically organized and honestly administered.

4. The violation of Belgian neutrality was an act of military necessity, since it is now proved that Belgian neutrality was to be violated by France and England. A proof of this is the accumulation of English munitions in Maubeuge, aside from many other facts.

5. According to the course of the war up to the present time, European peace seems to me nearer than ever before. We pacifists must only understand that unhappily the time was not yet sufficiently developed to establish peace by the peaceful way. If Germany, as everything now seems to make probable, is victorious in the struggle not only with Russia and France, but attains the further end of destroying the source from which for two or three centuries all European strifes have been nourished and intensified, namely, the English policy of world dominion, then will Germany, fortified on one side by its military superiority, on the other side by the eminently peaceful sentiment of the greatest part of its people, and especially of the German Emperor, dictate peace to the rest of Europe, I hope especially that the future treaty of peace will in the first place provide effectually that a European war such as the present can never again break out.

6. I hope, moreover, that the Russian people, after the conquest of their armies, will free themselves from Czarism through an internal movement by which the present political Russia will be resolved into its natural units, namely, Great Russia, the Caucasus, Little Russia, Poland, Siberia, and Finland, to which probably the Baltic provinces would join themselves. These, I trust, would unite themselves with Finland and Sweden, and perhaps with Norway and Denmark, into a Baltic federation, which in close connection with Germany would insure European peace, and especially form a bulwark against any disposition to war which might remain in Great Britain.

7. For the other side of the earth I predict a similar development under the leadership of the United States. I assume that the English dominion will suffer a downfall similar to that which I have predicted for Russia, and that under these circumstances Canada would join the United States, the expanded republic assuming a certain leadership with reference to the South American republics.

8. The principle of the absolute sovereignty of the individual nations, which in the present European tumult has proved itself so inadequate and baneful, must be given up and replaced by a system conforming to the world's actual conditions and especially to those political and economic relations which determine industrial and cultural progress and the common welfare.

JAPANESE IN CLASH WITH GERMAN FORCE

Cavalry Engaged With Outposts Near Tsing-Tau—Push on to Kiao-Chau.

TOKIO, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that Japanese cavalry while reconnoitring today near Tsing-Tau had an engagement with the German outposts. The casualties in the fight were slight.

Gen. Kamio, Commander in Chief of the Japanese armies that are moving on Kiao-Chau, reports that he met and repulsed a German detachment on Sept. 18.

The official announcement of the skirmish says that the troops, after landing at Laoshan Bay, forty miles north of Kiao-Chau, moved southward about ten miles and encountered the enemy in a fortified position at Wang-ko-Huang, thirteen miles east of Tsimo.

The Germans used machine guns, but at sunset, it is said, abandoned their position in disorder, leaving behind supplies, equipment, and personal apparel. The Japanese suffered no casualties in this fight, but had three casualties among their cavalry while it was reconnoitring.

GOV. GLYNN PRAISES WILSON.

Raised Up by Providence in Time of Need, as Was Lincoln.

Speaking yesterday at a peace meeting in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, Gov. Glynn warmly praised President Wilson, referring to him as a man "whose blood is red, whose skin is white, and whose veins are blue."

The meeting was under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Besides the Governor, the speakers were the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, the Rev. Dr. A. Eugene Bartlett, Miss Katherine D. Blake, and Dr. Edward Leibfreed.

"The biblical injunction of peace will be borne out by the watchful waiting of President Wilson," said Gov. Glynn. "True to the noblest traditions of the great office he occupies, the President is maintaining the neutrality of America with calmness, sincerity, and wisdom. It would seem that just as a gracious Providence gave an Abraham Lincoln to this nation to preserve its domestic integrity, so to preserve the integrity of America's foreign relations it has now raised up a Woodrow Wilson."

RUSSIANS SHELL AUSTRIAN FORTS

Continued from Page 1.

off Gen. Dankl's army, which forms the extreme left of the new battle front from Przemysl to Cracow, (Galicia,) and prevented his junction with the forces under the command of Gen. von Auffenberg. While Gen. Dankl is retreating in a desperate attempt to reach the Cracow fortifications, the Russians are advancing from Sandomierz in an endeavor to cut off that retreat as well."

A dispatch from Petrograd via Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Russians who are pursuing the Austrians along the River San have captured Dubiecko, seventy-five miles west of Lemberg, and have crossed the river despite an attempt made by the Austrians to prevent them. They captured several batteries, a number of transports, and arms and ammunition.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Echo de Paris states under reserve that reports from Petrograd indicate that Gen. Dankl's Austrian army has been surrounded by the Russians.

RENNENKAMPFF'S BOLD RAID

Surprised Germans at Dawn After a Night March to Bialla.

By PERCIVAL GIBBON.

New York Times-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.—At the offices of the General Staff yesterday I was informed that while no statement of Gen. Rennenkampff's present position could be given or sanctioned he was still in occupation of certain portions of East Prussia and that his recent movement by which he disengaged his southern wing and frustrated the German advance had all the value of a victory. At the moment there is no fighting on the Prussian border.

On this occasion, with the lightest of cavalry, specially horsed field guns, and fresh and eager infantry in light marching order, Gen. Rennenkampff's combined reconnoissance and raid was brilliantly successful. Only now that he has shattered the attempted German invasion does the story of it emerge from the hidden frontier of Prussia.

The expedition was from Grajevo, on the border to Bialla, among the lakes. Most of it was a night march among small wooded hills, and the troops at dawn were on a level with Bialla, where the suspected German concentration for the advance was taking place. Cossacks rushed the outposts and forthwith, in the glow of a resplendent sunrise, the battle shaped itself. The Russian infantry took up its positions under a tremendous artillery fire.

"From behind the town in the distance up went aeroplanes, which dived forward over the Russians, circled round, and returned. Each of them spluttered from time to time into rocket signals—red for artillery, white for infantry.

"They had guns beyond all counting and they spent ammunition like water," says my informant. "A single mounted messenger was enough to draw a shower of shell. They fired at everything and nothing and at all ranges. Two Red Cross doctors in our rear were killed and some of the wagon drivers."

The fight lasted till late in the afternoon. The Russian officers agree that the Germans fought gallantly. Again and again they attacked, only to be driven back, and several times the Russians ceased firing in order to let the attackers approach. In one instance a German detachment was permitted to come within eight paces of the waiting Russian infantry. In the ditch where they lay holding their fire they could see the faces and hear the panting of the Germans running forward.

The signal was to be a shot fired by the Russian Captain, who was speaking all the time to his men and warning them to wait for his signal. He let the Germans approach till he could, as he explained, see their teeth, and then only did he loose the slaughterous volley that cut them down in swaths.

In the afternoon the trenches were carried by storm, and here again there was generous agreement that the Germans fought like heroes.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT GERMANS.

East Prussian Advance Checked—Army Corps Cut Up in Galicia.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian Legation here today:

"The offensive movement of the Germans in East Prussia has been checked by Gen. Rennenkampff.

"On the line between Breslau and Ivangorod the Russians have captured part of the artillery, including thirty-six howitzers, which the Germans are sending from Breslau for an attack on Ivangorod.

"A force comprising one German army corps under Gen. von Treyza again has been defeated near Sandomierz, so completely that there remains only remnants of the corps in Galicia."

Col. Nicolai Golejewski of the Russian General Staff, the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, who is at the Hotel Vanderbilt, gave out a statement in which under three heads he briefly summarized the results of the Russian activities in the eastern war zone up to the present time. The statement follows:

"First—In Eastern Prussia by Sept. 17 Gen. Rennenkampff had finally checked the German advance. In some places the retirement of and shifting of the enemy's troops is observed. In Austria we are continuing the pursuit of the enemy. Our troops have drawn near the fortress of Przemsyl and the fortifications of Sieniawa and Janoslaw.

"Second—In Eastern Prussia the enemy's Saxon corps, just arrived from France, has suffered heavily. The population of Lublin and Holm greeted with enthusiasm some of the victorious troops returning from the battlefields of Krasnik and Tomaszow. We have captured the entire siege artillery, consisting of thirty-six heavy howitzers, brought from the fortress of Breslau by the German reinforcements in premature expectation of the siege of Ivangorod. Near Sandomierz our troops again defeated the Germans under Gen. Woersch.

"Third—Our troops have taken the fortifications of Sieniawa and Sambor. The Austrian rear guards have been driven from the River Wisznia beyand the San and are retiring. They destroyed the bridges over the Wisznia from Radymno to Medyka. Jaroslaw is in flames. On Sept. 15, in the region of Sandomierz-Mire-Radomysl, in the corner between the Vistula and the San, we took 3,000 prisoners and 10 guns. At Niemizow and its vicinity we took 3,000 wagons of artillery supplies. Crowds of Austrian soldiers are stragging in the region occupied by our armies. Gradually they come out of their hiding places and give themselves up."

DISSENSION IN GERMANY?

Petrograd Hears Some States of the Empire Resent Prussia's Role.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—Information has been received here which indicates the extremity of the effort now being put forth by Germany. German forces still continue passing in an uninterrupted stream from the western to the eastern theatre of war. Their places must necessarily be filled with something resembling troops, but hardly of the quality to stem the possible advancing tide of the French and British invasion of Germany's western provinces.

In order to collect this last line of troops the Germans are offering a premium to foreigners to volunteer for army service.

The Government has invited the German savings banks to take up the war loan. As Germanophile organs in Sweden express it, the statement probably covers the forcible seizure of the nation's savings for war purposes. Russian stock during the last few days has been in eager demand in Germany at prices which represent an advance of from 30 to 90 per cent. on previous quotations. Since the opening of the war the demand has been greater than has hitherto been experienced even in peace time

Indications of serious differences between the various German States and the Prussian hegemony is noted here. Württemburg and Hesse-Darmstadt are too closely allied with Russia in ineffaceable memories of the past not to resent the manner in which the war was sprung upon them by Prussia, but Bavaria is believed to have felt this high-handed typical Prussian coup as a deliberate insult.

Russian intelligence from the minor German Courts suggests that disruption on a large scale is even now preparing. This strongly suggests a reason other than has been supposed hitherto for the sudden change in the plan of campaign of the total forces of the German Empire.

The abandonment of the spectacular strategic plan in France and the enormous withdrawal of Germany's—possibly I should say Prussia's—first-line forces to meet the Russians on the east front may have intimate connection with the internal condition of the conglomeration that received the name of the German Empire forty years ago, but has still to prove its solidarity as an empire. The present war is the first test to which this very youthful empire has been put.

Prussia doubtless is keenly alive to the advisability of keeping the invader out of her own private territory, whether such a movement at such a moment be actually to the advantage of the general scheme of war or not.

AUSTRIAN LOSS 35 PER CENT.

Russian Casualties Figured at One-tenth of Dual Empire's.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—"It is estimated that the Austrian losses in the great battle of Galicia are as high as 35 per cent.," says the Petrograd correspondent of The Times. His dispatch continues:

"There are no reliable data regarding the Russian losses, but it is believed that they are not one-tenth of those suffered by the Austrians. This disparity is due in great measure to the superiority of the Russian gunners. All eye-witnesses agree that the Russian regiments are admirably trained in the difficult arts of controlling their fire and taking shelter."

SERBS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Montenegrins Also Defeat Austrian Force and Capture Quick-Firers.

NISH, Servia, (via London,) Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Servian force has repulsed an attack by 20,000 Austrians near Novi-Bazar. The Servians inflicted heavy losses on the attacking force.

ROME, Sept. 20.—A dispatch received here tonight from Cettinje, Montenegro, says:

"There is great enthusiasm over the reunion of the Montenegrin and Servian troops marching against Serajevo. It is believed this will lead to the capture of the Bosnian capital.

"Montenegrins have defeated the Austrians on the mountain slopes, killing many of them. They also captured several quick-firers, which will be used against Serajevo."

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says that Thursday the combined Servian and Montenegrin Army was within sixteen miles of Serajevo, attacking the fortified towns of Jabuska and Rogatiza, and that it expected to enter Serajevo within a week.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A Nish dispatch to the Havas Agency says that Prince George of Servia, while leading his battalion in an assault, was hit by a ball which entered near the spinal column and came out at the right shoulder. The wound is said not to be dangerous, but the Prince will be taken tomorrow to Kroupani.

During the early part of the war Prince George was reported to have been wounded.

RUSSIA WORKED FOR PEACE.

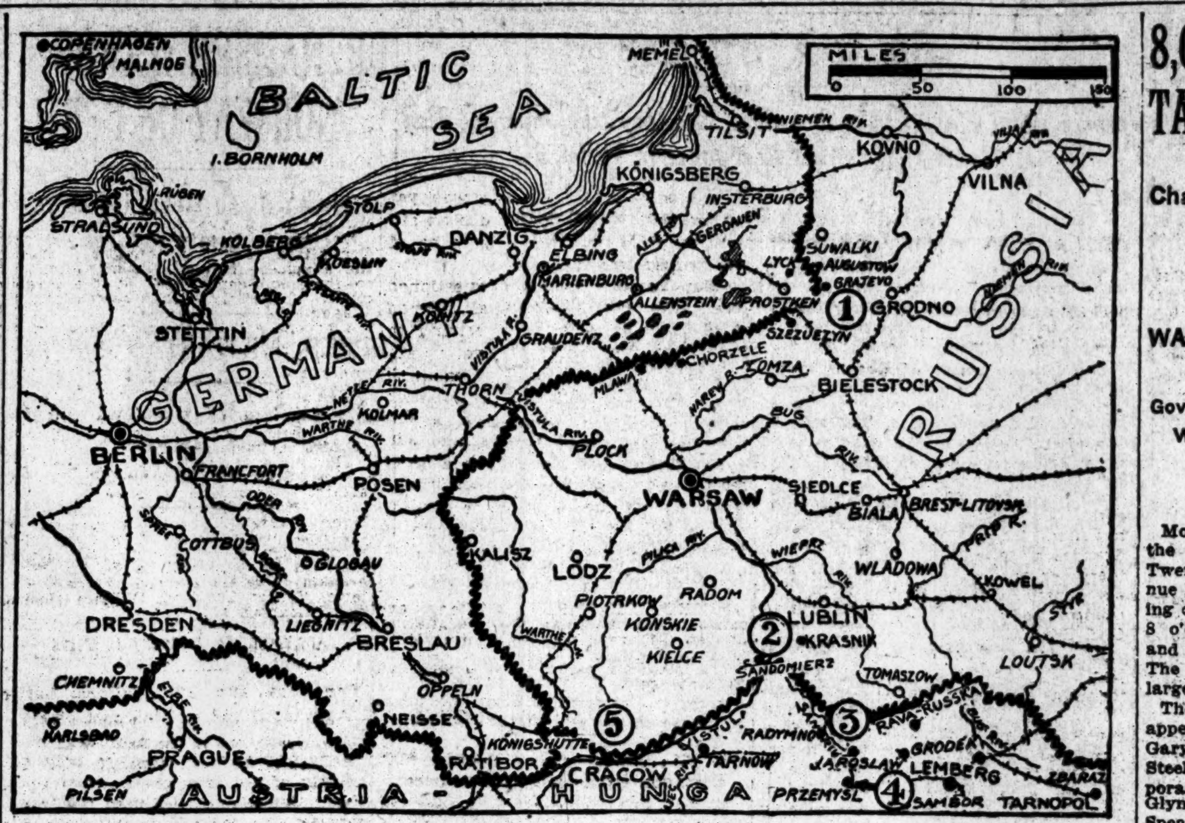
Her Orange Book, Says The London Times, Puts War Squarely Upon Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times today in publishing extended extracts from the Russian official "Orange Book" upon the diplomatic antecedents of the war, says that these, taken in conjunction with the official papers issued by the British Foreign Office, complete the chain of evidence fixing irrefutably upon Germany and Austria the responsibility for the outbreak of the war.

The dispatches given prove, says the Times, that Russia made efforts to avert the conflict by finding a formula satisfactory to Austria and acceptable to Servia. On July 18, it is stated, Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructed the Russian Ambassador at Rome to urge Italy to use her influence with Austria in favor of peace.

On July 27 M. Sazonoff expressed his readiness to accept the proposal of Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, for a conference, but on that same date Germany insisted upon the impossibility of holding any conference of mediation, and sought to persuade France to associate herself with Germany in putting pressure upon Russia.

The Times says that the real situation is first indicated in the telegram to Petrograd from the Russian Ambassador to Austria, pointing out "that Austria, influenced by the assurances of the German Ambassador at Vienna, who has played the part of an instigator during the whole crisis, counted on the probability of the localization of her conflict with Servia and on the possibility of striking a severe blow with impunity."



Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

Germans, advancing into Russian Poland, have captured Grajevo and Szczuczyn (1) and defeated the Fourth Finnish Rifle Brigade at Augustow, all near the border. In Galicia a Russian force from Sandomierz (2) is marching to intercept Gen. Dankl's army, which, cut off again from Gen. von Auffenberg's Army, is retreating from the direction of Przemysl in a desperate effort to reach Cracow (5.) Other Russian forces have arrived before the great Fortresses of Jaroslaw (3) and Przemysl (4) and are bombarding them.

8,000 HEAR PEACE TALKS IN AN ARMORY

Champ Clark Says U. S. Is the "Innocent Bystander" in This War.

WANTS NO MORE WOUNDS

Gov. Glynn Eulogizes President Wilson in Printed Speech and Mr. Hearst on the Stand.

More than 8,000 people crowded into the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue last night to attend the peace meeting organized by W. R. Hearst. Before 8 o'clock the police closed the doors and turned away nearly as many more. The hall was decorated with scores of large American flags.

The crowd cheered enthusiastically appeals for peace made by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who acted as Temporary Chairman; Gov. Martin H. Glynn, the Chairman of the meeting; Speaker Champ Clark, Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and Harriot Stanton Blatch.

Music was as much a feature of the meeting as oratory. Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Reache sang "Ah! la guerre, l'horrible guerre, je la maudit" and Mme. Schumann-Heink sang "Adriano" from "Rienzi." Both singers responded with encores after prolonged applause. Two choruses were sung by the Washington Irving High School Girls. American national airs and other compositions were played by the Century Opera House orchestra led by Josef Pasternack.

The speakers were all careful to make the meeting what it was described on the programme, "The Neutral American Peace Meeting." There were few direct references to any of the nations at war and not a word of approval or criticism for any of them. This was the attitude of the audience, also. The greatest outburst of applause during the evening was for Champ Clark, when he spoke of "the terse, luminous, emphatic opportune proclamation of neutrality by President Woodrow Wilson."

Clark Lauds the President.

"A proclamation," he continued after the applause had died down, "indorsed and applauded by all good citizens of whatever persuasion, religious or political.

"The President expressed felicitously and delicately the sentiments of the American people in the tender of his kind offices to the warring nations to put an end to this war and establish peace among men.

"When I was a boy down in the hill country of Kentucky, the first election that I went to, I saw four men shot before I got out of town. I saw one man fire six shots at another man and, missing him, badly wound an innocent bystander in the leg. In this world-wide war we are the innocent bystander and we have been grievously and sorely wounded. We are here tonight in an effort to encourage peace making in the Old World partly out of motives of humanity, but largely because we do not want to be injured any more ourselves in this transaction. We take both an altruistic and a selfish view of it.

"It matters not who got this war up; it matters not what it is about, and no man seems to know either one of those two things. I suppose that some dry-as-dust historian a hundred years from now, digging in the libraries of Europe, will discover the reasons for it, but that will not enlighten us. Whatever it is about, whoever got it up, we want it to stop.

"As soon as this war is over—of course there is no use to talk disarmament now—Congress ought to pass a resolution requesting and directing the President of the United States to open up negotiations with the great powers for disarmament. We are the people who ought to make the proposition, for three or four reasons. We are the richest people on the globe. We have the largest homogeneous population of any people on the globe. In the third place, we are practically immune from invasion by any power on the face of the earth."

Vice President Marshall was cheered when he predicted that the permanent peace of the world would be the outcome of the war. He said:

"I am upon this platform to voice my belief that despair is never half so deep in sinking as in seeming. Despair is hope just dropped to sleep for a better chance of dreaming.

"In the midst of this awful carnage in Europe, when humanity stands aghast and it seems as if civilization was crumbling, I have a sublime faith that out of it the ultimate peace of the world will be wrought."

Judge Gary Gives Big Figures.

In his introductory speech, Chairman Gary said that the mourners for the dead in Europe increase at the rate of 12,500 a day, and that the cost in money to the nations engaged is probably at the rate of $2,500,000,000 a month.

"We are friends of all and enemies of none; impartial and unbiased," he continued. "We extend no offer of sympathy or advice or assistance to any country that does not include all countries. We pray for universal peace, honest and lasting."

Gov. Glynn was warm in his praise of Mr. Hearst. At the opening of the speech, addressing himself to the box in the gallery in which Mr. Hearst sat, he said:

"I congratulate the man and the newspaper back of this meeting, and I say to you that, though William Randolph Hearst has done many good things, he never did a better thing than this. I say to you that, though The New York American has fathered many a good movement, it never fathered a better movement than this movement tonight for universal peace."

In the printed speech of Gov. Glynn, which was distributed before the meeting, there was a long eulogy of President Wilson. He did not deliver this part of his speech from the stand last night. His only reference to President Wilson, however, evoked long applause. It was as follows:

"When the time comes for our great President, Woodrow Wilson, to offer the assistance of this country in mediation, every man in the country from William Randolph Hearst to the lowest digger in the ditch will be found aiding him. Tonight Woodrow Wilson and William Randolph Hearst stand shoulder to shoulder."

As the crowd was leaving the armory at the close of the meeting nearly every one received some of Gov. Glynn's campaign literature, which two men had been stationed at the door to distribute.

CORPS OF OLD MEN BURY DEAD AT NIGHT

"The Sextons," Aided by Their Women, Mark the Graves With Willow Crosses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Daily News correspondent who has just returned to Paris from the neighborhood of Senlis tells of a new corps of the French Army. He says:

"It is the Corps of the Sextons, and there is no age limit to their term of service when they enroll. When the curtain of night has fallen they go from villages and farmsteads, an uncanny, silent procession, to set about their business among the dead, their way illuminated by horn lanterns and torches, and their shadows dance ghoul-like in the flicker of the beams. Little old men, most of them, and bent double, but their shadows, amid the trees are shadows of giants.

"Their women follow behind bearing little bundles of peeled willow wands and strands of wire. They cut a few inches from each wand and bind it on crosswise with the wire, and whenever an officer is found cold and stiff amid the dead a cross of willow wand is placed over his grave.

"Hour after hour, night after night, the corps of sextons with the women ply their trade, marking cemetery after cemetery. Their bundles of sticks diminish as this acreage of the dead swells.

"Devastation and pillage have left their sordid trade mark. Vines have been mowed down to make way for relentless armies. Millions of bunches of rich grapes lie smashed. Everywhere winehouses have been raided, cellars stormed, and rich vintages looted by the Germans. There are signs of fierce revelry and wild drunkenness.

"Tales women have told me in this region, told me with frankness you at home would not believe possible, have made me shudder, though I have just come through scenes of death and horror more than enough to sear the soul of any man. An hour among these piteous martyrs in black, listening to their torrent flow of narrative, stamps them with certain truth. Of that I am as sure as I am that there is still a sun to shine above this scarred, dismantled, desolate region of La Belle France."

STRIP MENIER CHATEAU.

Chocolate Man's Home Said to Have Been Divested of Valuables.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VILLERS COTTERETS, Sept. 19.—The sound of guns this morning was louder than yesterday, showing that probably guns of heavier calibre have been brought up. The enemy has established a position in the old forts at Conde, which, although in disrepair, are still fairly formidable when manned with up-to-date artillery.

German officers raided the château here of M. Menier, the famous chocolate millionaire. M. Menier was away from home, and some of the servants ministered to the wants of the uninvited guests. They first used up the best brand of champagne, and a servant who then told them that the supply was exhausted was led to the wine cellar with a revolver at his head before he was able to convince the gallant connoisseurs that the brand was all out. For nine days the officers held a wild carouse in the château. Every particle of food, every chicken, duck, turkey and goose on the property was consumed. What wine was left was taken away by the guests in M. Menier's motor cars, together with silver, cutlery, saddlery, mattresses, rugs, overcoats, waterproofs, bicycles and the most famous collection of antique clocks and ornaments in France. This equaled the Wallace collection in London. Nothing was overlooked. Even the pet canaries were carried off. Not content with their spoils the Germans turned out wardrobes, drawers and presses, and tore up the ladies' hats and dresses.

ENORMOUS COST OF NAVIES.

Powers Spent $925,790,000 This Year Against $546,160,000 in 1905.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 21.—The Admiralty has issued a "White Paper" which shows the great growth of expenditure in naval armaments in the last decade. A comparison of expenditure in 1905 and 1914 shows the following figures:

	1905.	1914.	Increase.
Britain	£37,159,000	£52,262,000	£15,103,000
France	12,668,000	25,387,000	12,719,000
Russia	12,393,000	26,149,000	13,756,000
Germany ...	11,300,000	23,284,000	11,984,000
Italy	5,040,000	10,212,000	5,172,000
Austria	3,839,000	7,408,000	3,569,000
United States	24,445,000	30,331,000	5,886,000
Japan	2,388,000	10,024,000	7,636,000
Total....	£109,232,000	£185,158,000	£75,926,000

The personnel of the navies of the great powers now at war is given as follows for the current year: Britain, 151,000; France, 69,000; Russia, 59,427; Germany, 79,000; Austria, 23,000; Japan, 50,000. Of powers not at war the personnel of the navy of the United States is 67,600 and of Italy 40,000.

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DRIVEN OR DRIVING
Someone recently said to a member of our organization "How on earth do you manage to keep all these tremendous operations going on without getting into a crowded, chaotic condition?"
The answer was: "We drive our work, we don't let it drive us. If we stopped to think about it and fret over it we should probably become panic-stricken. But every job that comes along is literally seized by the neck and whipped into shape as fast as human ingenuity can do it."
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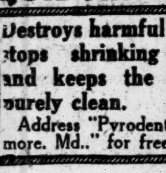
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REV. DR. EATON HOPES GERMANY WILL LOSE

Says in Pulpit That Nation "Needs a Licking," and Thinks She Will Get It.

RELIGION TO GAIN BY WAR

Sees Socialists and Social Democrats Near to Power—Other War Sermons.

"I venture the prediction that this war will do more for the cause of true religion than anything that has hapenned since the German Reformation. It will liberate Christian people of all types from the grave clothes of sectarianism and parochialism, and set them free to meet the age of universal ideals, ideas, and forces," said Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, in his sermon yesterday morning on "Why the Churches Could Not Stop the War."

Dr. Eaton said the question, why the churches could not stop the war, had arisen everywhere, and that he would attempt to answer it.

"After nineteen centuries of preaching," he went on, "the leading Christian nations are engaged in war. Religious differences count for nothing. Protestant Germany is fighting Protestant England; Roman Catholic Austria is allied with Protestant Germany. Freethinking France is allied with orthodox England, and Roman Catholic Belgium with ordthodox Russia."

Dr. Eaton then criticised the Russian Church under the headship of the Czar and the official character of religion in Austria and Germany, and added:

"I think Germany needs a good sound licking, and I think she will get it. It will do the Germans good, for they actually thought they could lick the world with the military autocracy, the cause of the erroneous thought. Germany is great because it is Protestant, but the people ignore the churches because they have become the home of laboratory religion."

Here Dr. Eaton said that he believed that shortly the Socialist and Social Democrats would be the power of Germany. "And I here want to say," he continued, "that the necessity for large armies and navies is an abysmal lie. If the armies and navies were small there would be less cause for fighting and more cause for discussion of disputes and settlements without hostility."

NO HOLY WAR IN RUSSIA.

Czar's Church Christian, Not Heathen, Says Cathedral Pastor.

Not only does the Rev. Peter C. Kohanik of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, 17 East Ninety-seventh Street, declare that no holy war of the Church in Russia has been declared, as reported on Saturday, but he insists that no such war is possible.

After reading a newspaper report to the effect that the Synod had declared a holy war on Germany and Austria, the priest said:

"Of course it is not true, but the mistake is excusable. Some weeks ago, when war was declared, the Bishop here, in our own church, made the announcement from the pulpit, a proceeding that is, of course, customary the world over.

"A holy war? Why, we are not heathen, and a holy war, such as Turks and infidels indulge in, is impossible with us. Russians are Christians, and a holy war is as much out of the question with our Church as it would be with the Episcopal Church."

COMMENDS PEACE PRAYERS.

Missionary Committee Urges That Its Work Be Not Overlooked.

In response to President Wilson's plea that Oct. 4 be observed as a day of prayer for peace, the Committee in Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missionary Societies of North America will send out today a request to 100,000 Protestant clergymen to comply with the President's appeal. The letter urges that the prayers and church discussions be strictly neutral, and that a special appeal be made for support for American missionaries in the lands of the warring powers.

PRESBYTERIAN PEACE PLANS.

Church Proposes a Broad Propaganda Against War.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Chairman of the Home Missions Council of the Protestant Mission Boards of America, preaching in the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church yesterday, said that Presbyterian boards, all of them meeting at Atlantic City a week hence, will plan for the whole Presbyterian Church a peace and educational campaign, appealing to Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor Societies, Men's Clubs, even to the newspapers to put peace sentiments foremost, as war sentiments have been foremost. Dr. Thompson was a delegate to the Constance Peace Conference that sat for one day only. The war, he said, was a terrible blow, struck by a few men in the great nations. History might blame the German Kaiser, but he thought the training of the Kaiser had much to do with it. Therefore, begin and train men in right ways instead of wrong ones.

Peace in All Episcopal Churches.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Church, desiring a uniform peace service for Sunday, Oct. 4, to comply with President Wilson's recommendation, have agreed to use the service formulated by Bishop Greer for churches in the New York diocese. Bishop Greer is still in Maine, but he has prepared the service and will make it public soon.

SAYS CASTELNAU MUST LIVE

General's Wife Does Not Expect to See Any of Her Four Sons Again.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—"I had four sons with the army, and I know I shall never see them again. My husband will come back alone; he has no right to die," said Mme. de Castelnau, wife of Gen. Curières de Castelnau, commander of the Second French Army, to a friend a few days ago, soon after her son Xavier, a sub-Lieutenant, had been killed by his father's side.

Today news was received that another son, Gerald, a Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, had been killed in action, and a third son is reported wounded.

A dispatch from Paris published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday announced that Gen. de Castlenau had been made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

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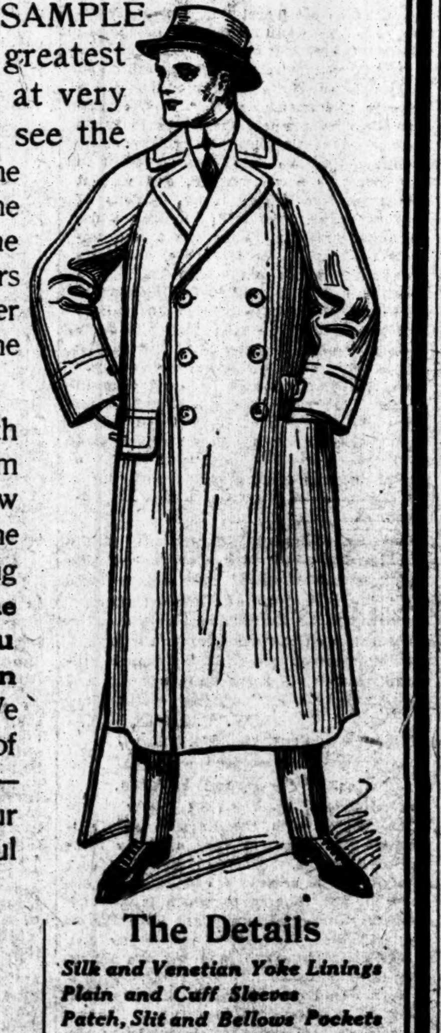

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Which would ordinarily sell for $25.00 to $35.00.

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FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY

VILLA SENDS TROOPS TO INVADE SONORA

Pursues Quarrel with Gen. Hill, in Violation of Orders from Carranza.

HAS A ROW WITH OBREGON

Makes Superior Officer Practically a Prisoner—Warship Protects Vera Cruz Refugees.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 20.—Gen. Villa has declared himself Dictator of the North. He has sent Gen. Juan Cabral with 5,000 troops of the Brigada Villa to Sonora, by way of Juarez and Casas Grandes, to take charge of the situation there, drive Gen. Benjamin Hill and his Constitutionalist forces from the country, and support José Maytorena as Civil Governor.

This action followed a row between Gen. Villa and Gen. Alvaro Obregon at the State palace in Chihuahua, whence Obregon, a Carranza commander, had gone to protest in the name of the Carranza Government against Villa deposing Hill and replacing him with one of his own leaders. Obregon demanded in Carranza's name that the order sending 5,000 cavalry to the border en route to Sonora be rescinded.

At the time the demand was being made, Villa was personally superintending the loading of the mules and horses at the train. He was sent for and went without coat or hat to confer with dapper Gen. Obregon, a graduate of the French Military Academy and a typical Mexican officer.

Obregon asked Villa what the order for the troop movement into Sonora meant.

Villa answered curtly that it was none of Obregon's business. He made further remarks that caused Obregon to draw his revolver and start toward Villa. Villa also drew his weapon, and but for the interference of a prominent Constitutionalist leader on Villa's staff a shooting would have probably followed.

Villa cooled down quickly and told Obregon to get out of his palace or he would arrest him and his entire staff and thrown them into jail. Obregon attempted to wire Mexico City, but without result. He is practically a prisoner.

$65,000,000 MEXICAN NOTES.

Carranza to Convert Various Issues of Constitutionalist Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—Roque Estrada, private secretary of First Chief Carranza, said today that the Government had decided to issue 130,000,000 pesos ($65,000,000) new paper currency. Señor Estrada desired particularly that the point be emphasized that this was not a new debt assumed by the Government, as the chief object of the issue is to convert the various issues of Constitutionalist money now in circulation.

Señor Estrada was asked about reports of the First Chief's intention to visit the various State capitals, beginning with San Luis Potosi, in order to study political conditions at close range and dictate necessary measures. Señor Estrada said nothing was yet decided, but he considered such an expedition probable and likely to be of great advantage.

Señor Estrada was also questioned about the reported financial mission of H. W. Cole, said to be coming to Mexico as the representative of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, with an offer from the latter of his services in straightening out Mexican finances. Señor Estrada said it was natural for the Government to receive offers of financial assistance from various quarters, but he personally considered the new note issue of 130,000,000 pesos likely to solve existing difficulties.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 20.—Gen. Carranza today accepted the resignation of Gen. Villareal, who was acting Minister of Finance.

The Mexican peso is now quoted at 19 cents gold.

WILL PROTECT REFUGEES.

Cruiser Salem to Prevent Any Seizures from Liner Esperanza.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 20.—When the Ward Line steamer Esperanza, which sailed from here Saturday night for Havana and New York by way of Progreso, reaches Progreso tomorrow the American scout cruiser Salem will be alongside her.

Although the Mexican Government is said to have no legal right to remove any of the Mexican passengers on board the Esperanza, who are fleeing from the republic, it is rumored here that an effort to do so will be made. To prevent the removal, it is said, Gen. Funston and Rear Admiral Beatty have decided to give the refugees the protection of the Salem.

ROOSEVELT IN MISSOURI.

Will Continue His Speech-Making Tour for Progressives Today.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, after traveling over Kansas, arrived here today. He will continue tomorrow his speech-making trip in the interest of the Progressive Party, speaking here at noon and at Kansas City, Kan., at night.

Col. Roosevelt is the guest of Col. William R. Nelson, editor of The Kansas City Star, during his stay here.

New Zealand Volcano Active.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 20.—A volcanic eruption has occurred on White Island, in the Bay of Plenty, off North Island, New Zealand.

Half the hillside has fallen into the crater and eleven men who were working in some of the sulphur deposits are missing.

FORMS BELGIAN COMMITTEE.

Havenith Plans Central Body to Raise Funds Here.

Emmanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, who was in New York yesterday, is forming a central committee to raise funds for destitute women and children of Belgium, who have been driven from their homes by the German armies.

"The Belgian Legation," said Mr. Havenith, "has received many inquiries as to where contributions may be sent. Contributions, large or small, may be sent to the Belgian Legation, 2,011 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington."

Mr. Havenith said that the Central Committee now being organized under the auspices of the Legation, intended to form sub-committees in the larger cities. The work will be centralized in Washington.

A benefit will be given at the Lyceum Theatre on Friday afternoon, Nov. 13, in aid of the British Red Cross, and under the auspices of the British Imperial Club, whose headquarters are at 108 East Thirtieth Street. Daniel Frohman has donated the theatre, and the entire benefit will be under the charge of Mrs. Oliver Herford.

The entertainment will include two one-act plays written especially for the affair: "Gruesome Grange," by Anthony Hope, Comyns Carr and Capt. Robert Marshall, who is at present on the battlefield, and "What Do You Know About That?" by Claire Kummer. In the cast will be William Faversham, Virginia Harned, William Gillette, Ernest Lawford, William Norris, and Elizabeth Murray.

WARSHIP FIGHTS FIRE.

The Inca and 200 Sailors Battle Against Blaze on Newport Ferry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The Conanicut of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company was almost totally destroyed by fire in the Jamestown slip this morning by a blaze which started in the boiler room.

The Jamestown firemen were assisted in fighting the fire by the United States steamship Inca and 200 men from the Naval Training Station here. The Conanicut was built in 1888 and cost $25,000.

RIOTING AT PANAMA.

Mob Attacks Costa Rican Consulate, Damaging Building.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 20.—There was a demonstration by a mob here today against Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Consulate was attacked, and the rioters did considerable damage to the buildings. There were no casualties, however. The mob was dispersed by the police.

Considerable bad feeling was manifested against President Porras because of his Costa Rican connections. The people complain that Panama is badly represented at Washington.

Played Hookey and Lived in a Cave.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Four boys who had been missing since school began on Tuesday were found by the police yesterday in a cave which they had dug at the foot of Seventh Street in a Lackawanna Railroad embankment. Their chief sustenance had been milk which they had stolen early in the morning. The four boys, who were locked up in the Hudson County Jail, were Thomas Diamond, John Scanlon, Lockwood Crane, and John Vance.

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Mountains Carried Into Sea.

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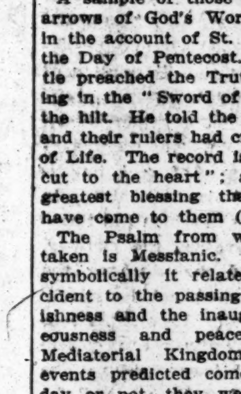
Passing of the Old Order.

Figurative Descriptions of Work of Millennium—A New Order of Peace and Righteousness—A Glorious Outcome of Joy and Blessing to All Mankind—Heavenly Overlord Master of The Situation.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Sept. 20.—Pastor Russell's discourse today dealt with the symbolic language of the Psalms. His text was, "Therefore will we not fear though the earth be removed, and the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." (Psalm 46:2). Those who have seen the beautiful film, "Christ Walking on the Sea," in The Photo-Drama of Creation, will readily appreciate the Pastor's line of thought.

The Pastor had chosen for his text a prophecy which is rapidly nearing fulfillment. All Bible students recognise the fact that many of the Psalms are Messianic; that is, they apply to the time of the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom. Some detail the joy, peace and blessing which will then prevail; others describe in highly figurative language the new order of things styled "a new heaven and a new earth"; still others set forth the work of the Millennium.

By way of illustration the Pastor quoted at length from Psalm 45: "Gird Thy sword upon Thy thigh, O Most Mighty, with Thy glory and Thy majesty; and in Thy majesty ride prosperously because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and Thy right hand shall teach Thee terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the heart of the King's enemies; whereby the people fall under Thee." Here, he declared, the great Redeemer is pictured as the glorious conquering King of the Millennial Age, and His victory over every opposing influence is emphasized. As the Prophet Isaiah says, "Every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear" to the King of earth. His right hand, which shall teach Him terrible things, is an expression symbolic of the Divine Power which will be exercised at the inauguration of the Kingdom. The sharp arrows that will pierce the King's enemies to the heart and cause them symbolically to fall before Him represent His messages of truth and grace, which will then conquer as they do not now, except in the case of a few.

A sample of those now slain by the arrows of God's Word is furnished us in the account of St. Peter's sermon on the Day of Pentecost. There the Apostle preached the Truth plainly, thrusting in the "Sword of the Spirit" up to the hilt. He told the hearers that they and their rulers had crucified the Prince of Life. The record is that "they were cut to the heart"; and this was the greatest blessing that could possibly have come to them (Acts 2:23).

The Psalm from which our text is taken is Messianic. Prophetically and symbolically it relates the trouble incident to the passing of sin and selfishness and the inauguration of righteousness and peace under Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom. Whether the events predicted come to pass in our day or not, they were surely written for our instruction, as St. Paul declares. —2 Timothy 3:15, 16.

The Day of Trouble Pictured.

The Psalm opens with the blessed assurance, "God is our Refuge and Strength, a very present Help in trouble." The Pastor demonstrated that those in covenant relationship with God through Christ may feel serene in every situation. Not merely in the final trouble, when Satan shall be bound, when sin and sorrow shall be brought to an end, will God be a Refuge for His saints, but at all times and under all circumstances.

"Therefore will we not fear." Fear is the great torment of our race. It is the lash which the Adversary uses to drive away from God those who need His sympathy and love. God would have us love Him as a great, loving Father. As love, more love, perfect love, comes into our hearts, it correspondingly casts out the fear which the Adversary would inculcate and which has burned into men's minds and consciences the "doctrines of demons," mentioned by St. Paul.

To His people the Lord says, "Fear not their fear, neither be afraid." Accept the assurance that "all things work together for good to those who love God, to those called according to His purpose." This class might well fear and be in trepidation if the Psalm referred to literal mountains and seas; but the language is figurative. Under the guidance of the Lord His people will not be in darkness, that the Day of the Lord shall overtake them as a thief, although it will come as a snare upon the whole world.

Biblical Symbology Explained.

In Scriptural symbology the term earth is used to represent the social structure; the mountains, the backbones of the continents, symbolize the kingdoms of the world; and the sea the restless, turbulent, dissatisfied masses which lash against the social structure and continually seek to swallow it up. The removal of the earth symbolizes the disturbance of the social order; the swallowing up of the mountains by the sea represents the overwhelming of some of earth's great kingdoms by the people, uprising in anarchistic rebellion.

We are not to understand, the Pastor declared, that the Bible counsels revolution or anarchy. On the contrary, God's people are counseled not to use carnal weapons, not to take to the sword for the settlement of disputes, but rather to suffer injury. They are instructed that God is the great Overlord; and that although He is not now ruling directly amongst men, nevertheless He is Master of the situation, in that at any time He could overthrow all opponents. But He contents Himself with such a supervision of human affairs as leaves much responsibility in human hands, and merely interferes to raise up or cast down when the interests of His Program may demand.

The Psalmist goes on to describe the tumult of that day of overwhelming trouble when God's Kingdom will be established. Of the sea that will swallow the mountains, he says, "The waters thereof roar and be troubled; the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." Probably such socialistic and anarchistic roarings have many times in the past caused kingdoms and kings to tremble; but some day, according to Scripture, the final catastrophe will occur. Who can tell how near that day may be. Quite a large number of Bible students concur in the thought that such a climax will be reached in 1915, according to prophecy.

The Pastor asserted that he is not one of those who would harass the minds of others with fear. Rather he would point them to the fact that behind this cloud of trouble is a glorious "silver lining" of Millennial joy for all mankind. Rather he would encourage all God's consecrated people to faithfulness and zeal, that they may "make their calling and election sure" to a share of the Kingdom glories and "escape those things coming upon the earth." In a word, Christ's Gospel is not a message of damnation, fear and torture, but "Good Tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people."

Deliverance of the Church Pictured.

In the fourth and fifth verses of Psalm 46 the Church of Christ is symbolically pictured as the City of God, His dwelling place; and the Truth is represented as a river, making the City clean, fresh, glad. The proclamation is made, "God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved. God shall help her early in the morning"—early in the Millennial morning. The Church is to be "a First-fruits unto God." Her salvation as the Bride of Christ will be accomplished early in this Millennial morning.

Oh, how glad will be all those accounted worthy of a place in that elect Church—the Church of the First-borns, whose names are written in Heaven! The promise, "She shall not be moved," is in agreement with the first verse in assuring us that the people of God will be preserved from fear, doubt, and misunderstanding of the events of that Time of Trouble, and that their faith will enable them to triumph at a time when others will be in great distress and perplexity, as our Lord foretold.—Luke 21:26.

"The Gentiles Raged."

Beginning with the 6th verse, the Prophet gives a brief synoptical picture of the Time of Trouble and its consummation and of the inauguration of universal peace. "The heathen [Gentile peoples] raged." These words describe the tumult which will prevail amongst humanity before the climax of the great Time of Trouble is reached. Angry voices arise from public meetings, and in the more private meetings of the lodges of Labor and Capital, as well as through the columns of the Press, to the extent permitted. In the various nations there is a fear of tumult through the raging of the public Press, and everything possible is being done to restrain it. In some countries the Press has been "muzzled" for some time past.

Whoever sees that anarchy is the most dreadful terror confronting civilization must realize the wisdom of reasonable restraints upon his own tongue and upon the tongues of others. Nevertheless, the Scriptures show us that all effort to suppress the tumult and the angry voices of men selfishly raging against each other will fail.

The prophetic picture continues—"God uttered His voice, the earth melted." The unfaithfulness of humanity, the clamor of greed, both in rich and in poor, will be answered by the Almighty, "Giver of every good and perfect gift." He will "utter His voice;" or, as another Prophet declares, "He will speak to the people in His anger," for their correction, for their reproval. The result will be that the symbolic earth (society) will melt—the social structure will disintegrate. Another Scripture declares that so great will be the disintegration that "every man's hand will be against his neighbor."

But the Prophet hastens to assure us that in the midst of all this tumult the Lord will be with His consecrated people. We read, "The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our Refuge." This promise applies primarily to the consecrated Church of Christ—Spiritual Israel; but it also applies secondarily to Natural Israel, the Jewish nation. These will participate in this Time of Trouble, but will be saved out of it. As another Prophet declares, "It is even the time of Jacob's trouble; but he shall be saved out of it."—Jer. 30:7.

In this Time of Trouble the Lord's jewels, His saints, will be gathered to their heavenly home. After this has taken place, Divine favor will begin to return to Israel, as pointed out by the Apostle in Romans 11:25-30.

The Psalm closes with a picture of the devastation which will prevail throughout the world as a result of human selfishness and blindness. Capital and Labor will rise to a terrible cataclysm of anarchy, awful for rich and poor alike. Only God's saints will then have peace; and it will be the result of their knowledge of the grand outcome, of their faith in God and of their willingness to accept whatever His providence may send.

All this trouble, however, will but prepare the world to realize that although men may plan and arrange ever so wisely and well, all their plans will prove futile as long as selfishness and ignorance are in control. It will convince all that the only feasible way of correcting the difficulty is by the setting up of a strong and righteous government, which will enforce the principles of righteousness, until gradually the stony-heartedness of men will, under favorable influences, give place to tender-heartedness—the image of God, in which Adam was created and which was lost through disobedience.

Mark the grand symbolic apostrophe with which the Psalm closes. May its lessons draw us near the Fountain of Grace and give us rest, peace, and joy! "He (Immanuel) maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; He breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear in sunder; He burneth the chariot in fire. Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the heathen (Gentiles); I will be exalted in the earth."

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THE RATE CASE REOPENED.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered new hearings on the railways' application to be allowed to increase their rates, "beginning" on Oct. 19. The interest is greater in the ending of the hearings than in the beginning. The first beginning was in 1910, promptly after the Commission received the powers which it is so reluctant to use. The second beginning was last year. The proceedings following these hearings were exhaustive. The reopening of the hearings is an admission that the adverse decisions were wrong, in the opinion of the Commission, as well as of the President and of the country. The Commission saves its face by limiting the hearings to events since the decision which is reopened, but there can be no excuse for waiting a month before "beginning."

The events since the decision which the country has rejected, and which the Commission consents to reconsider, are such as to emphasize the necessity of quick action. The Commission took three years waiting for something to turn up to make the increase of rates unnecessary, only to have the necessity grow with each delay. It is greatest at the present moment. The emergency now has passed into an emergency of the country even exceeding the emergency of the railways. The country is threatened by the return to it of a billion or two of railway securities whose credit has been reduced by the misjudgment of the Commission. To prevent or reduce such sacrifice sales, threatening every investor and every interest in the country, it is necessary to restore the credit of the railways beyond the point which would have sufficed in 1911 or 1913. If the railways had been allowed then to strengthen themselves they would not have been in their present weakened conditions, defenseless against the greatest financial storm the world has ever experienced. To allow what they have asked under conditions better than the present is the minimum concession possible. The Commission knows this, for its members have used years in considering the precise question before them. Yet they take a month to "begin" hearings. The order to begin might better have been an order allowing the advance, with reservation of any necessary amendment in details for a more convenient season, when speed was less of the essence of the necessity of the case.

There will be opposition of course. The arguments which prevailed against the tax on bills of lading will be revamped for application against the advance of rates. There is neither fitness nor equality in such reasoning. The tax would have burdened trade, the advance in rates will revive it. The tax would have diverted from the railways resources which now will be available for their cost of living. Instead of economizing to meet the Commission's views the railways will expand their expenditures. In doing so they will quicken countless related industries, as well as improve their own credit by the betterment of their facilities. There need be no fear that economies will be lost sight of.

ITALY'S TRIAL.

The Italian Government is evidently doing all that it can to restrain the passions of certain classes of its people and to maintain the neutrality to which it has pledged itself. That it is being menaced by Germany and seduced by Russia to break this phase in one direction or the other may make its task harder, but it would seem also to justify the wisdom of its early decision.

It is not probable, and we think it definitely undesirable, that Italy should join the Allies merely to enable her, in case of success, to gain territory at the expense of Austria. If Austria be defeated the just claims of Italy would doubtless be considered by the Allies. Her mere neutrality is valuable enough to entitle her to that. To make her claims broader and then to stake all on the issue of the war is not the part of wisdom and will, we are confident, be resisted by the Italian Government.

If, as is only too possible, Turkey should take sides with Germany, relight the fires of war in the Balkans, assume the offensive on the sea, and threaten the peace of Tripoli and all North Africa, Italy could hardly withhold her hand. She will then have substantial interests of her own for the defense of which she could rightly join with the Allies. But it is clearly better for her, short of this decisive appeal, to save her treasury, her industry and commerce and the lives of her people from the waste of actual war.

THE CHICAGO AMBASSADOR.

President WILSON's capacity for lucidity of statement is such that he will be able to make clear what he means by neutrality to the Chicago representative of German-American organizations whom he declined to receive at the White House. The President is said to be "deeply dis-"appointed over what he feels is "disregard of his neutrality state-"ment," and intends to check, so far as possible, the efforts of persons of European birth living in this country to induce us to take sides.

In this particular case these German-American organizations sent their representative to the White House to protest against the charges made by the Belgian commission, and the President's refusal to receive him was eminently proper. To ask the President to receive a person coming in disregard of his neutrality statement, representing organizations similarly disregarding it, to ask him to listen to arguments made in disregard of it, and presumably to say something in reply, was asking him also to disregard it, and invited the answer it received.

It is true that he received the Belgian commission, but they are not Americans; they came as official representatives of the Belgian King, to make a communication to him on behalf of their Government. He could not refuse to receive them without affronting a friendly nation. He will receive any representative so sent to him by the Kaiser, the Czar, or the English King. But he will not receive unofficial persons living in America who, in disregard of his own earnest request that they be neutral, come to him to argue with him about the war.

A SAVING GRACE.

Much credit is due to the Republican Senators who, by their stubborn resistance and intelligent skill in exposition, forced the majority to reduce the appropriations for "improvements" from $53,000,000 to $20,000,000 and to commit the distribution of the smaller amount to the army engineers. It was not a grateful task that they engaged in. The appropriations included some of real importance which it is wise to continue in spite of the straits in which the European war has involved the country. Some others—and those among the most unjustifiable—appealed strongly to Senators and Representatives whose political fortunes are closely interwoven with their expenditure. The sentiment affected by such use of the public money, directly or indirectly, but mostly selfishly, is always much more intense and more influential in politics than the general, rather vague, and impersonal sentiment in favor of economy and honesty in dealing with the Treasury. A man who can make, say, a thousand dollars out of the Government will be more active in pushing his interests than a thousand taxpayers likely to lose a dollar each will be in protecting their interests. All the more credit to the Senators who have fought a relatively thankless fight against extravagance.

It is true that they are in a minority and in opposition, but their work is legitimate opposition. If a party can gain public favor by saving one-third of the $100,000,000 the majority propose to raise by new taxes, it is entitled to that advantage. If the Republicans resist the new taxes and go to the country on the issue that they could be rendered unnecessary by the same process that has been forced in the case of the "pork barrel" bill, they will put the majority to their trumps. Their arguments will be listened to and will have to be answered, and the discussion will be informing and useful. We are of the opinion that it will be wise to strengthen the Treasury, not only by care in the outgo but by increasing the income. The possibilities of the near future are unquestionably grave and are very difficult to forecast. It is the part of true prudence to prepare for them. On this point the policy of President WILSON is sound, and we are confident that the country will sustain it.

Nevertheless, the imposition of new taxes ought not to preclude economy, and the country will give careful attention to the action of the Government in this direction. The taxes will be very hard to pay. They will come at a time when the great body of the people are trying, and are forced to try, to cut down their spending as closely as possible. They will drain sources of private revenue already depleted. And they will be felt. No matter how skillfully they may be adjusted to avoid pressure, or how small each man's contribution may be made, they will be felt, and among considerable classes they will be resented. There will be, in the state of general feeling thus created, an effective disposition to hold the Government to account for the use it makes of its revenues. For one thing—and it is only one among many—the use of thirty millions in the utterly unbusinesslike adventure of creating a mercantile marine under Government regulation will be examined more strictly than in ordinary times. So will the manipulation of the Treasury to enable cotton growers or owners to hold their crop for higher prices. Everything that savors of sectionalism, of speculation, of State socialism will be closely scrutinized by citizens who feel the pinch of extra taxes—and it ought to be.

FIRST AID TO FRAUD.

Whether intentionally or not, the primary law was drawn so as to make honest fusion hard and crooked fusion easy. The case which has come to light in the Tenth Congressional District in Brooklyn is doubtless only one of many which have not excited attention. The law facilitates dishonest deals between local bosses of different parties and is a distinct incitement to bribery. Suppose, for instance, the bosses of two parties in an Assembly district arrange a deal by which one of them is to name the candidate of both parties. The other orders, perhaps bribes, some member of his organization to appear as the candidate of his organization. Or a man may be named who, the boss knows, will not run. When the time comes the man so designated withdraws his name and his place is filled by that of the man already selected in secret conclave by the bosses. The organization as a whole has nothing to do with the substitution; it is made by the boss, acting as a committee to fill vacancies.

There is no suggestion of bribery in the Brooklyn case, but according to charges made by the Bull Moose leader HOLTZMAN and indorsed by Col. ROOSEVELT the arrangement was made by a backstairs dicker in which threats were used. The man who had been named as the Bull Moose candidate for Congress declined to run after the time for filing petitions had expired, and two of the three members of the Bull Moose Committee on Vacancies named for his place the Republican boss of the district, REUBEN L. HASKELL. By this private arrangement the Progressive voters of the district are deprived of the privilege of voting for anybody but their chief opponent, who had carried through this deal with two Progressives. All that can be done to frustrate it is what Col. ROOSEVELT has done—urge the Progressives to write in some other name on the ballot, but experience shows that that is seldom of any avail. So the Progressive voters of the district are disfranchised by a dicker made by two Progressives and a Republican.

The opportunities for corruption which such a law opens need no demonstration, and the numerous fusions which have taken place between the Republicans and Progressives in various districts will be looked on with all the more suspicion because of this revelation in one district. When Gov. GLYNN forced the primary law through in such haste last December there were evidently persons who saw to it that the interests of the machine were not neglected; and unless the law is to bring to an end all hope of honest fusion it must be amended.

EDUCATING TRAVELERS.

Next year there is bound to be a very considerable travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the continent in connection with the Panama Exposition. Some part of it will be by steamer through the new canal. Much of it will be by the transcontinental railroads, and there will be a noteworthy movement from points on these roads in the interior. It will be almost wholly of a particularly desirable character in point of intelligence, energy, alertness, and personal means. The very poor will not be able to make the journey; the stupid and the lazy will not care to. The great body of the passengers by rail or by boat will be persons of more than average enterprise, bent on information that can be used in their business, curious as to progress and improvement, watchful for new openings for their capital or their capabilities. These and their families will constitute a very respectable army of curiosity and inquiry, who at every State line, through each varying region of American industry and opportunity, will want to know all that they can learn with their ears and with their eyes. To these will be added many tourists who in ordinary times go eastward, some of the leisure class, but mostly—including a large number of teachers—persons eager for trustworthy and informing knowledge.

We suggest to the great transportation companies, especially the railways, that here is a broad and promising field which, if it be cultivated sensibly, carefully, systematically, and with due preparation, may yield rich returns. Doubtless a commission of competent railway men, taking the matter up in earnest and in time, would think of using more helpful things than would occur to the layman, but there are certain hints that a layman may venture with advantage from a point of view inside a car and not in the railway offices. A prime consideration, which is not usually regarded, is the advantage of letting a traveler know easily and surely just where he is on a line. This is not done on most of the roads. Names of stations are not displayed where they can be seen readily. They might be shown, conspicuously at a convenient distance on each side of each station, so as to be distinctly legible from the through trains. Such an arrangement would double the value of the maps—such as they are—now provided on many of the time tables. These maps might well be supplemented by others, larger and more attractive, such as are found in the compartments of the English and Continental trains, on a scale sufficient to give one who consults them some clear notion of the route and its relation to the country it traverses.

Beyond this general, but always interesting, information for inquiring minds there is a considerable amount that might be furnished as to the economic and also as to the historic features of the places on the line. A brief compendium of such facts, with the more striking statistics, could be provided with advantage free of charge. Then there might be furnished at a low price, just enough to prevent sheer waste, fuller and more detailed information. And to this could be added cheap volumes of history or of literature intimately connected with the successive regions. One need but reflect for a moment on the history and story accumulated about the valley of the Hudson—the first brief stage of one transcontinental route—to realize what a library could be formed by judicious selection, to turn a tiresome journey into a period of engaging and profitable reading. In newer sections the store is not so great or varied, but it would prove ample for its purpose. Naturally a great part of this provision for the useful entertainment and the enlightenment of the traveler could be made more clearly and more effectively by co-operation among the various roads. A volunteer interstate commission for the education of Exposition travelers might not only be good for next year, but might be the starting point for work of great and enduring and increasing value.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Deaf to All Calls Except One.

Perils and hardships would seem to be sufficiently abundant in almost any part of Europe just now to meet the demands of anybody whose inclinations and tastes lie in that direction. Death in a wide assortment of forms is offered, and even pressed upon the attention, throughout the whole Continent and many of its outlying islands and possessions, and whoever will utilize the provided opportunities, as well as not a few thousands who wouldn't if they could help it, may get shot with large or small guns, pierced by various forms of sharpened and pointed steel, or, if of a more timid temperament, can by searching carefully find a corner in which to perish quietly by starvation. About the only method of demise at present denied is that by freezing, and even that will within a few weeks be freely offered in what are pleasantly called the "theatres of war."

Yet it is in circumstances like these that the Shackleton expedition has started in two large parties for the antarctic regions! Of course they are not exactly seeking, but they are deliberately risking, in that land of almost perpetual blizzards, the fate of SCOTT and his men—a fate in comparison with which death amid the anaesthetizing excitements of battle might be called, if not agreeable, at least easy.

It is "significant of much," as the saying is, that the explorers had ordered their scientific instruments in Germany, but the war made the completion of that transaction, as so many others, impossible, and the announcement is that they will have to get along with instruments of English origin. The implication is obvious; at any rate it will be so to the Germans.

Probably the dangers of antarctic travel do not quite equal those of modern warfare, but the difference is more than made up by the greater deprivations and sufferings. And among the deprivations, not the smallest will be that of news. That will continue, not for weeks or months, but for years, even if all goes well, as "well" is counted in the antarctic highlands, and the survivors of the expedition will return to a new Europe, concerning the creation of which they, almost alone of men, will have had no knowledge as it went on. But the ice fields call and they must go. It is a strange world.

Students Lost to Germany.

One of the few effects of the European war that are not to be wholly regretted by Americans is disclosed in a report that comes from the chemistry department of Columbia University. From it is learned that a considerable number of young men who had planned to complete under German masters their preparation for professional work in this highly important domain of modern science are seeking information as to the courses open to them at home.

The registration of the department, it is known, will thus be largely increased by the addition of names which, except for the war, would have been inscribed this Winter on the rolls of one or another of the many excellent schools devoted to chemistry that have been established of late years in Germany. Columbia proclaims her readiness to give these unexpected students instruction as good as they would have obtained abroad in happier days, for she prepared herself betimes by sending abroad a group of her professors to make a careful study of the German courses in industrial chemistry, and on their return placed her courses on a basis similar to that of the Technische Hochschulen, whose graduates have done so much to advance the trade of Germany.

Presumably other technical schools in the United States will also find the number of their students increased by the war, and the consequences to the semi-monopoly in many chemical products which the Germans have recently enjoyed—and from which they have derived such great profits—cannot fail to be serious. On the other hand, we are sure to be freed, to a greater or less extent, from dependence on foreigners for the various synthetics—a dependence that had become burdensome, and, as we have lately seen, dangerous to our industrial prosperity.

Medicines Scarce and Costly.

According to The New York Medical Journal, "the war in Europe has completely disorganized the drug markets of the world." This statement [illegible] how [illegible] successful Germany has been in recent years in training chemists who not only could achieve great things in what—often with something of disdain by the unintelligent because of its supposed impracticality—is called "pure science," but could also make of their laboratories the one source of a great number of products without which, many industries could hardly be conducted, all the arts would be injured, and medicine would lack some of its most precious means of combating disease.

Many of these substances are patented and cannot be made elsewhere except after ignoring rights which law and honesty alike defend or in conditions that have been proved by experience to necessitate large advances in the price of what have come to be necessities. Numerous medicinal plants grow in the United States and many others could be cultivated here or imported in the crude forms, but we have done comparatively little in the way of exploiting these possibilities, and it is not alone in the patented processes of which the synthetic drugs are the result that the skill of the German chemists and the cheapness of German labor have gained for that country something like a monopoly of manufacture.

Disagreement Can Be Understood.

When a great battle goes on for days without decisive results, it is little wonder that the report coming from one side of the contact line contradicts the one made in behalf of the opposing force. Each of the combatants can fairly enough claim that the fight is going well for himself and ill for his antagonist, and sincerely enough predict his own success as the ultimate result. Present failure to advance is forgotten in satisfaction that retirement has not been compelled, and hope is always a sufficient basis for confident expectation.

So, instead of disbelieving both the French and the German dispatches, we can believe them both, in spite of their wide variances—can, that is, after making due allowance for the circumstances. Of downright, intentional, and conscious lying by the distributers of "official" news considerably less is probably doing than their contradictions of each other seemingly indicate. They conceal much, but most of what they tell is presumably told as they see it from their respective points of view.

All of us are apt to mistake determination to do for accomplishment, and what we think ought to be for what will be, or even is. Combining the conflicting stories into an approximation to the truth is a task not very difficult, and those who perform it intelligently are saved from echoing the current stupidities as to the untrustworthiness of the news. In detail it is often incorrect, but the facts do all come out without much delay.

Topics of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has been receiving no end of praise lately, and it has been well deserved. But I wish to add my word of appreciation for the minor editorials—what the English call the leaderettes. These are most uniformly both acute and sound. The function of the editorial, I take it, is to guide the public toward straight thought on the topics which are up for the day's thinking; if one has already thought for one's self, the editorial gives one a chance to test one's view and perhaps to modify it. But not all the topics that interest can stand being treated at length, and I for one am pleased when I see the lesser ones also conscientiously handled.

When one remembers that in too many of the morning newspapers the regular editorials are followed by a full column of silly jokes, one cannot but be thankful for THE TIMES. C. L. F.

New York, Sept. 19, 1914.

"German-Americans."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time that we ceased using the word German-Americans? Either the persons so designated are naturalized citizens, having sworn allegiance to our flag, or else they are subjects of the Kaiser, and loyal to him. That they could be equally loyal to two Governments as opposite in theory as those of Germany and America is obviously impossible. The term conveys a confusion of ideas. E. MABEL CLARK.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 17, 1914.

The "White Papers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed please find 10 cents in stamps for the "White Papers." I wish you would put my name on mailing list, and when you publish anything else as important please send it to me. I am in charge of the Department of History. A. S. WATSON.

Wesleyan College, Cameron, Mo., Sept. 14, 1914.

"THE TWILIGHT OF THE KINGS"

Three Kings there be, and one is mad
  And one is weak and one is old,
And all are blind—they will not see
  The Hand that writes a doom foretold;
And all are deaf—they will not hear
  The Voice that speaks, the Word it brings—
Voice of the People and of God:
  "This is the twilight of the Kings!"

From mountain pass, from fertile plain,
  Where harvests wait the reapers' tread,
From vineyards on the sunny slopes
  Where dressers of the vines lie dead,
From homes where starving children wait
  The father's coming—and in vain,
From pallid cheeks and voiceless lips
  Of manhood wrecked and manhood slain,
From smold'ring roofs and blackened walls,
  From idle wheels of labor stilled,
From ancient battlefields, and new,
  That reek of blood unjustly spilled,
A solemn Voice that cries aloud,
  Through all the world the portent rings:
"The sword shall free us from the sword—
  This is the twilight of the Kings!"

It is the twilight! spent, the day
  Of splendor, tyranny and crime,
The long, long day that had its birth
  Within the far-off dawn of Time—
The day of iron hand and heel,
  Of bondage, cruelty and woe,
The day of Babylon and Rome,
  Of Louis, Herod, Pharaoh.
The night that follows on that day
  Across the world its shadow flings;
The outworn dynasties shall pass—
  It is the twilight of the Kings!

Fast falls the night; beyond its gloom
  There shines the dawn of better things—
The light of liberty and peace,
  Of justice higher than the Kings.
When breaks that dawn, no more one man
  Shall move a million at his will
Like pawns upon a chessboard played,
  To vaunt his power and his skill;
No more one man, by "right divine,"
  On age-old wrongs his House shall build,
No more the slogan "Might makes right"
  Shall serve his selfish greed to gild.
Their glory fades as fades the day,
  In fire and blood their sun has set,
Though in the swiftly dark'ning skies
  A smoky crimson lingers yet;
For hopeless, when the tide has turned,
  To fight against the trend of things,
The thrones are rocking to their fall—
  It is the twilight of the Kings!

ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT.

WOMEN WAR ON DEMOCRATS

Campaign Against Their Congressional Candidates in Suffrage States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, President of the Political Equality Association of New York and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, has sent an appeal to the women voters in the nine suffrage States to cast their votes against the Democratic candidates for Congress in those States, charging the blocking of the suffrage amendment in Congress to the Democratic Party.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is devoting great attention to its press bureau. Miss Elsie Hill of Connecticut, formerly President of the District of Columbia College Suffrage League, has arrived in Washington to take active charge of the press work. Daily bulletins will be sent to the papers in all of the nine suffrage States.

Miss Virginia Arnold of North Carolina has left for Portland, Ore., where she will assist Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs in the campaign for the defeat of the Democratic candidates in that State.

BURNS 'SPEECH' REPUDIATED

German Version, Printed Here, Alleged to be a Forgery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung complains day after day of the mendacity of the unhyphenated American press. By a unique piece of enterprise the Staats-Zeitung itself in its morning and afternoon issues yesterday published a verbatim account of what it describes as a "sensational" and "truly statesmanlike" speech delivered by Mr. John Burns at Albert Hall on Aug. 14. This speech, which appeared originally in the Frankfurter Zeitung and other leading German papers on Aug. 30, and from them was sent to Constantinople for publication in the Turkish press, is a forgery—as "made in Germany."

Mr. Burns is represented in the report as having expressed himself as saying that, having left the Government, he ought to furnish the electors with an account of his attitude toward the policy of Sir Edward Grey and toward the abandonment of British neutrality "to the disadvantage of Germany." So he proceeded:

> England's greatness is manifested in peace. England's weakness is displayed in war. We shall never be in a position to exert without foreign help any influence in European and extra-European politics. We have never been able to do so. We destroyed Napoleon's fleet at Trafalgar, but a few days later Napoleon won his most glorious victory at Austerlitz and threw all Europe on her knees. What was Napoleon's defeat at sea in comparison with his unparalleled victory on land? We gave him a pin prick and he defeated the whole of Europe.

After this "statesmanlike" passage Mr. Burns, according to the Staats-Zeitung, carried his historical excursion forward to the battle of Waterloo, which for the edification of his Albert Hall auditors he described as follows:

> In the war of 1814-15 British activities against her hereditary enemy, France, were confined to the dispatch of an expeditionary force, which was only saved from annihilation by the timely help of Prussia at Waterloo.

Next the Staats-Zeitung makes Mr. Burns explain the true inwardness of British policy which ought to aim now as in the past at exploiting the wars of other nations for the commercial advantage of the empire. Instead of following this policy England, moved by jealousy of Germany's prosperity, had staked her existence on a Franco-Russian victory. But the news of Britain's inevitable defeats would lead speedily to the falling away from her of Canada and all the other colonies, who, Mr. Burns is represented as confessing, "have nothing in common with the Motherland." Mr. Burns next showed how utterly hopeless it was to expect to vanquish Germany, whose determination, unanimity, and unexampled patriotism rendered her invincible. He is then reported as proceeding in this strain:

> And let us not forget that Emperor William when he went to Tangier proclaimed himself the friend of the Mohammedans. * * * Two hundred and fifty millions of Mohammedans in all parts of Islam believe in this friendship. * * * The present situation compels the Turks to range themselves at the side of Germany. Any influence that we may have possessed in the Orient is now destroyed, and with it our rule over many, many millions of Mohammedans, who will rise like a devastating hurricane when the Sultan unfurls the flag of the Caliphate, and summons all Moslems to the Holy War. Two hundred and fifty millions of Mohammedans are all aquiver for German victory, and the hour when they may shake off their chains like so many toys. * * * The flag of Mohammed will be raised in triumph when the flames of revolt shoot high in India. They will take the sacred carpet from the Kaaba and carry it on before them when a second Mahdi arises, and over the corpses of the British troops in Egypt inspires the Egyptians with hopes of a reawakening of the people of Mohammed.

The unhyphenated American public will hardly need to be told that this "truly statesmanlike" speech is a fraud—a typical "scrap of German paper." Apparently it was intended to assist the diplomats of the Fatherland in infecting the Mohammedans with "German culture," and in inducing them to start another "Holy War" against civilization. W. F. BULLOCK.

New York, Sept. 20, 1914.

Germany's Peace Efforts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trouble with the Kaiser's efforts to preserve the peace, as they are now being disclosed to us, seems to be that each involved as a necessary condition the dishonor of the country to which it was addressed. Thus, Belgium might have averted war had she consented to violate her neutrality obligations and lend her soil for an easy German vestibule into France. France, in turn, could have staved it off by repudiating her engagements to Russia. England might have kept out of it either (1) by persuading France to the course just indicated, or (2) by accepting a goodly share of the French colonial empire at the hands of the German despoiler. That each and all of them should have refused the perfectly simple procedure involved appears not only to have amazed the Kaiser, but to have filled his soul with genuine grief. No wonder he washes his hands of responsibility for what has actually occurred; if people are going to consider treaties anything more than "scraps of paper" to be torn up when they prove inconvenient, why, they are evidently past saving by any means known to *Prussian* military diplomats! J. K. PAULDING.

New York, Sept. 11, 1914.

A War Conundrum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a conundrum:

What is the greatest bromide in the world today?

To save time and space I will give the answer:

"You know, the Kaiser did not want war."

And we are so fatigued already! GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

GIVES RIGHT TO ARM TO MERCHANT SHIPS

Our Government Fixes Rules to Control Belligerents' Vessels in Our Harbors.

GUNS ONLY FOR DEFENSE

Clearance to be Granted to Armed Craft, but Under Strict Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Rules which the State Department has had in preparation for some time dealing with the status of merchant vessels using American ports during the war in Europe were promulgated tonight. These are the rules which, in the course of their preparation, led to many conferences between Robert Lansing, Solicitor to the State Department; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and others.

The rules were issued by the State Department with the approval of President Wilson, in the form of a memorandum which is to serve as a guide to American port officials in the enforcement of the neutrality of the United States Government in the cases of armed vessels not regular warships visiting American ports, and in the cases of merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent warships off our coasts.

In several instances port officials have been greatly puzzled as to the course to pursue. An instance in point was furnished by the British steamship Adriatic, which entered New York Harbor carrying 6-inch guns mounted on her decks. The Adriatic was permitted to sail, but there was some delay before the Government reached the decision not to interfere with her departure. Before the Adriatic left port assurances were given that the guns the ship carried were to be used only for defense.

Other cases were those of the Merion at Philadelphia, and the Francisco at New York. These were both English merchant vessels, carrying passengers, and they sought to leave American ports armed on the plea that weapons were needed to defend the vessels against possible attack by German cruisers acting as commerce destroyers.

The decision of the State Department in such cases is that merchant vessels of belligerent nations may leave American ports carrying guns and ammunition for the "sole purpose" of defense. The rules impose upon the owners or agents of such vessels, however, the burden of proving or showing that the vessel does not carry armament for offense. The text of the new rules follows:

Rules for Armed Merchantmen.

A—A merchant vessel of a belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war.

B—The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners or agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense.

C—Evidence necessary to establish the fact that the armament is solely for defense and will not be used offensively, whether the armament be mounted or stowed below, must be presented in each case independently at an official investigation. The result of the investigation must show conclusively that the armament is not intended for, and will not be used in, offensive operations.

Indications that the armament will not be used offensively are:

1. That the calibre of the guns carried does not exceed six inches.
2. That the guns and small arms carried are few in number.
3. That no guns are mounted on the forward part of the vessel.
4. That the quantity of ammunition carried is small.
6. That the vessel is manned by its usual crew, and the officers are the same as those on board before war was declared.
6. That the vessel intends to and actually does clear for a port lying in its usual trade route, or a port indicating its purpose to continue in the same trade in which it was engaged before war was declared.
7. That the vessel takes on board fuel and supplies sufficient only to carry it to its port of destination, or the same quantity substantially which it has been accustomed to take for a voyage before war was declared.
8. That the cargo of the vessel consists of articles of commerce unsuited for the use of a ship of war in operations against an enemy.
9. That the vessel carries passengers who are, as a whole, unfitted to enter the military or naval service of the belligerent whose flag the vessel flies, or any of its allies, and particularly if the passenger list includes women and children.
10. That the speed of the ship is slow.

Port Officials Must be Alert.

D—Port authorities, on the arrival in a port of the United States of an armed vessel of belligerent nationality, claiming to be a merchant vessel, should immediately investigate and report to Washington on the foregoing indications as to the intended use of the armament, in order that it may be determined whether the evidence is sufficient to remove the presumption that the vessel is, and should be treated as, a ship of war. Clearance will not be granted until authorized from Washington, and the master will be so informed upon arrival.

E—The conversion of a merchant vessel into a ship of war is a question of fact, which is to be established by direct or circumstantial evidence of intention to use the vessel as a ship of war.

Merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent warships:

1. A base of operations for belligerent warships is presumed when fuel or other supplies are furnished at an American port to such warships more than once within three months since the war began or during the period of the war, either directly or by means of naval tenders of the belligerent or by means of merchant vessels of belligerent or neutral nationality acting as tenders.

2. A common rumor or suspicion that a merchant vessel laden with fuel or other naval supplies intends to deliver its cargo to a belligerent warship on the high seas when unsupported by direct or circumstantial evidence imposes no duty on a neutral Government to detain such merchant vessel even for the purpose of investigating the rumor or suspicion, unless it is known that the vessel has been previously engaged in furnishing supplies to a belligerent warship.

3. Circumstantial evidence, supporting a rumor or suspicion that a merchant vessel intends to furnish a belligerent warship with fuel or other supplies on the high seas, is sufficient to warrant detention of the vessel, until its intention can be investigated, in the following cases:

(a) When a belligerent warship is known to be off the port at which the merchant vessel is taking on cargo suited for naval supplies, or when there is a strong presumption that the warship is off the port;

(b) When the merchant vessel is of the nationality of the belligerent whose warship is known to be off the coast;

(c) When a merchant vessel which has on a previous voyage between ports of the United States and ports of other neutral States failed to have on board at the port of arrival a cargo consisting of naval supplies shipped at the port of departure seeks to take on board a similar cargo;

(d) When coal or other supplies are purchased by an agent of a belligerent Government and shipped on board a merchant vessel, which does not clear for a port of the belligerent, but for a neighboring neutral port;

(e) When an agent of a belligerent is taken on board a merchant vessel having a cargo of fuel or other supplies and clearing for a neighboring neutral port.

4. The fact that a merchant vessel, which is laden with fuel or other naval supplies, seeks clearance under strong suspicion that it is the intention to furnish such fuel or supplies to a belligerent warship is not sufficient ground to warrant its detention, if the case is isolated, and neither the vessel nor the warship for which the supplies are presumably intended has previously taken on board similar supplies since the war began or within three months during the period of the war.

Neutral Territory Defined.

5. The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by a belligerent is repeated departure from such territory by a naval tender of the belligerent or by a merchant vessel in belligerent service, which is laden with fuel or other naval supplies.

6. A merchant vessel, laden with naval supplies, clearing from a port of the United States for the port of another neutral nation, which arrives at its destination and there discharges its cargo, should not be detained, if, on a second voyage, it takes on board another cargo of similar nature. In such a case the port of the other neutral nation may be a base for the naval operations of a belligerent. If so, and even if the fact is notorious, this Government is under no obligations to prevent the shipment of naval supplies to that port. Commerce in munitions of war between neutral nations cannot as a rule be a basis for a claim of unneutral conduct, even though there is a strong presumption or actual knowledge that the neutral State in whose port the supplies are discharged, is permitting its territory to be used as a base of supply for belligerent warships. The duty of preventing an unneutral act rests entirely upon the neutral State whose territory is being used as such a base.

In fact this principle goes further in that, if the supplies were shipped directly to an established naval base in the territory or under the control of a belligerent, this Government would not be obligated by its neutral duty to limit such shipments or detain or otherwise interfere with the merchant vessels engaged in that trade. A neutral can only be charged with unneutral conduct when the supplies, furnished to a belligerent warship, are furnished directly to it in a port of the neutral or through naval tenders or merchant vessels acting as tenders departing from such port.

7. The foregoing propositions do not apply to furnishing munitions of war included in absolute contraband, since in no event can a belligerent warship take on board such munitions in neutral waters, nor should it be permitted to do so indirectly by means of naval tenders or merchant vessels acting as such tenders.

CITY EMPLOYES WARNED.

Hint That Activity at the Primaries May Jeopardize Their Places.

At one of the political headquarters it was said last night that the word had gone forth warning city employes to refrain from political activity at the primaries, in the campaign and the election, and that a violation of this hint would be considered offensive partisanship by the administration. Several Tammany men admitted they had received a quiet intimation to the effect that their city jobs might depend upon strict neutrality during the campaign. The Mayor was away last night, and none of his personal or political friends could be found who was in a position to affirm or deny the rumor.

All of the candidates and their managers mapped out a busy week for the end of the primary campaign. District Attorney Whitman, whose managers predict that he will carry forty-five counties, will speak in Brooklyn tonight and tomorrow. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday he will make addresses at Watertown, Buffalo, and Syracuse. After speaking at Poughkeepsie and Pawling on Saturday afternoon he will come back here to wind up his campaign on Saturday night.

This statement was issued last night at the Hennessy-Roosevelt headquarters:

"As further evidence as to where the administration stands, and as evidence of how the State Department at Washington views Ambassador Gerard's affiliation with Charles F. Murphy's ticket, it was announced today that Menton M. Wyvell, representing Secretary of State William J. Bryan, will speak every night this week in New York City for Franklin D. Roosevelt, the anti-Murphy candidate for United States Senator, and for John A. Hennessy, the anti-Murphy candidate for Governor. Mr. Wyvell is the personal secretary for Mr. Bryan."

Harvey D. Hinman, Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor, who says he has been assured by Republican leaders that his candidacy has been well received in Brooklyn, will speak at up-State cities this week, while Job E. Hedges will conclude his campaign here with many speeches.

William Sulzer, in pursuit of the Bull Moose nomination, will wind up his campaign on Long Island.

Hugh Gordon Miller, candidate for the Progressive nomination for the Supreme Court, appointed Robert P. Lewis Chairman of his campaign committee yesterday.

FAVORS FREE PORTS HERE.

Only In That Way Can We Compete In Carrying Trade, Howe Says.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, has written a memorandum to President Wilson supporting the campaign of the Merchants' Association for establishing several free ports in the United States where cargoes can be landed and reshipped without payment of duty. In his memorandum to the President he says:

"It is the countries that have substantially free trade that do the carrying trade of the world. They are England, Germany, (through her free ports,) Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. The great bulk of the carrying trade is done by Great Britain. Every country shipped to her ports for clearance, for here there were no obstructions, obstacles, or tariff barriers to interfere with traffic.

"In recent years Germany has competed with Great Britain for the carrying trade of the world. And she has been able to do this through her free ports. By this means a free counter is provided across which goods can be exchanged and transhipped to other destinations.

"America cannot hope to establish herself as the clearing house of the world until cargoes exist with which to fill ships' bottoms. For ships must not only be filled both going and coming; they must be able to change their destination and do a tramp trade. As it is now we have cargoes of raw material for Europe and some outgoing and incoming cargoes to South America and the Orient. But our protective tariff prevents the importation of European wares and compels a large part of the transatlantic shipping to go empty one way.

"In addition to this obvious advantage from the recreation of our shipping, the diversion of trade to American ports would cheapen the cost of living. It would aid other businesses, for periodic surpluses of goods would accumulate which would find their way into the country, and would place near at hand many materials needed in industry."

A NEW SCARBOROUGH IN 'WHAT IS LOVE?'

Author of "The Lure" Gives a Comedy Full of Promise of Fine Work Ahead.

MIGHT BE NAMED 'INNOCENT'

Kindly and Observant Humor Lights a Play That at Times Is Sententious and Confused in Manner.

WHAT IS LOVE? A new comedy in three acts by George Scarborough. At Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Cora	Ruth Findlay
Celeste Gordon	Nanette Comstock
Robert Hoyt	Charles Balsar
John Sayles	Jerome Patrick
Samuel Hoyt	Edward See
Mrs. Samuel Hoyt	Lucia Moore
Frank Gordon	Theodore Friebus
Lucy Gordon	Alice Brady
Judge Henry Sayles	B. R. Graham
Mrs. Henry Sayles	Jennie Eustace

"What is love?" asks Lucy Gordon, and, looking into her heart, finds that it is something at once more genuine and more imperious than the momentum of her plans, the advice and good opinion of her family and friends, or the letter of her plighted word. "What is love?" asks George Scarborough, the playwright, and, looking about him, finds that it is pretty much what it has been understood, explicitly or implicitly, to be since ages before the first performance of "Romeo and Juliet." He has turned the question into a title, and the answer into a play, and it was this play—a comedy in three acts—which was produced here for the first time at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Saturday evening.

"What Is Love?" is a curious mixture of fine and faulty work, one displaying a sure instinct for what is wholesome, human, and true, but one that betrays also a hand not yet in fully disciplined control of the forces of dramatic construction. The level is considerably higher than anything Mr. Scarborough has attained before. It is not merely that he has forsaken the ways of melodrama for the more ambitious and difficult paths of high comedy and sought to appeal to rather than assail his audience. There is the note here of a new sincerity of effort—one that is entirely distinct from and more admirable than the humorless and even ferocious earnestness of "The Lure" and "The Last Resort."

The play, for all its shortcomings, abounds in evidences both of a higher intention and a higher quality that put an entirely new aspect on Mr. Scarborough as a member of the younger group of American playwrights, and attach a new promise to the work that may be expected from him in the future. His latest production is interesting, not only in what it achieves, but in what it fails to achieve. It is interesting because it falls short not merely of being a good play; it falls short of being a notably fine play.

Its chief fault deserves analysis. Naturally and without visible effort he has maintained absolute dramatic unity of place and time, the events of his story falling within the compass of a single evening and a single room. But what he has not maintained is what may be called for lack of a better term the unity of manner. Most of his play's defects can be traced back to this.

The story is that of Lucy Gordon, a young girl brought up in a small American town, who has become rather automatically and even phlegmatically engaged to a prematurely stately lawyer. Their wedding is but two weeks off, and the invitations are being addressed, when home comes an old sweetheart of her earlier teens who had been studying for some years in Germany, and who, in his own unvoiced thinking ahead, had always included her as part of the plan of his life. For her his eleventh-hour return means tempest, for, sure of his own heart and filled with an ancient ardor, he tries boldly to recapture her, and the several families all take a hand in the contest.

Before she comes to her decision, she wavers troubled at the familiar crossroads, wondering helplessly whether the tremendous appeal which this younger suitor has for her is something to be put down and slain or something fine and honorable, calling for obedience upon all that is best in her. It is at this parting of the ways that she turns to one after another of the assembled group for advice and instruction. And the resulting scene, which is the high point of the play, is utterly incredible because, though in itself, it is ably written and exceptionally well acted, it is hopelessly out of key with the body of the play. It is much as if a writer of a story were to launch his narrative in the manner and with the fidelity to detail of Arnold Bennett, say, and then, to suit himself, were to shift at an important point to so totally different a form of expression as this:

"And then the maiden rose and turning to the friends and kinsmen gathered around her, put to each of them the question: 'What is love?' And, looking each into his heart, each made answer to her after his own wisdom. And the maiden was sore perplexed."

The homely aspect and the entirely human and natural flavor of the preparations for this scene call attention to its own inappropriateness. We on the other side of where the orchestra used to be know the folks would not act that way because we recognize the folks. The hundred and one good touches in Mr. Scarborough's play serve really to emphasize the fact that he has elected to accomplish by intrinsically improbable discussion what he could the better have accomplished by the suggestion of entirely natural dramatic action. The course of true love never did run smooth, but it also never ran to symposiums. In this and kindred moments, "What is Love?" like its title, becomes sententious.

Although it cannot be excused by the process, all this can be traced back to the incredibly conventional innocence of one who is not introduced as anything other than an ordinarily reared American girl. Of course, this weakness, if it be one, is one of the initial conditions of the story, and it is generally agreed that a playwright has wide liberty on his own premises. Even so, Lucy Gordon is rather amazingly unaware of life. It could not have been merely the suggestion of the name that invokes memories of certain other Lucies of literature. More than once Mr. Scarborough brushes the delicacies that are so exquisitely handled in an immortal chapter of Meredith, but it is not so easy to adjust a Miranda among such matter-of-fact surroundings as this play skillfully provides. When the process of adjustment hitches noticeably, it is possible that the irreverent will recall instead the distinguished lines, in which Rudyard Kipling sings:

Poor Lucy Lake was overgrown and somewhat underbrained;
She did not know enough, I own, to go in when it rained.

Mr. Scarborough's Lucy does not know anything about Love, but she knows what she likes, and it is the boy of her natural choice who is with her when the curtain goes down on a play that is interesting because it is genuine and because its appeal is as wide as the wide, wide world and nearly as old.

It is also interesting because Mr. Scarborough knows that there are other settings for domestic American drama beside a Harlem flat or a Fifth Avenue "mansion." He guesses what is undeniably true that the smaller towns are more American than New York and that some of the best plays of the next twenty years are going to employ them for settings. And most interesting of all, in terms of promise for future work from this playwright, are the many indications of a gentle humor and a keen sense of a character. This is exhibited at its best in the rôle of Cora, the sympathetic little nursemaid, who has a shrewd notion of what love is and connects it with the kind of kiss that leaves a girl feeling "glad-ashamed." She confesses to Lucy that she had been kissed that way once.

"And I was scared to death and afraid to run away."

"Cora," exclaims her exasperated mistress at another moment, "you are hopeless!"

"No'm," says Cora, "I got hopes."

Cora is delightful, and if Barrie, in the course of his wanderings in these parts, were to drop in at Maxine Elliott's Theatre he might recognize in her an American cousin to the little nurse girl who, with her elastic tooth, enthralled all the children gathered about her bench in Kensington Gardens.

He would see the part of Cora well played by Ruth Findlay. For the most part the entire company plays well, notably Charles Balsar as the conquering suitor, and Alice Brady, whom Mr. Scarborough may thank fervently for making Lucy seem real. Jerome Patrick, who has such established abilities as a romantic actor, fails to convey to the rôle of the eventually discarded fiancé a wistful note that might have made for the betterment of the comedy. Jennie Eustace does one difficult bit admirably and Theodore Friebus is entirely competent to the task assigned him.

A NEW NOVEL

THE NEW CLARION

By Will N. Harben

A tale of love and mystery in the Georgia mountains with all the humor of Abner Daniel and Pole Baker—and both of these favorite characters are in this new book.

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

MISS LENTINO A BRIDE.

Brooklyn Realty Man's Daughter Wedded to Dr. Frank Urricchio.

Miss Anna Nellie Lentino, daughter of Rosario Lentino, a well-known real estate dealer of Brooklyn, was married to Dr. Frank Urricchio yesterday at the Church of the Nativity, Madison and Classon Avenues, Brooklyn. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 296 Greene Avenue, which was attended by many prominent Italians and a number of well-known New Yorkers, including Assemblyman Thomas Foley, Congressman Alfred E. Smith, Dr. Michael Osnato, Edward De Rosa, and the members of the political club to which the bride's father and brother belong.

Miss Rose Urricchio of Hartford, Conn., was bridesmaid, and Louis Lentino was best man.

After a honeymoon at Atlantic City the couple will reside at 288 Maple Avenue, Hartford, where Dr. Urricchio has a large practice.

TAFT-BOWERS WEDDING.

Helen Taft to be Maid of Honor at Brother's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Miss Helen Taft will be the maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of the late Solicitor General, Lloyd W. Bowers, and her brother, Robert Taft, which is to be one of the most interesting weddings of the Autumn in Washington. It is to take place on Oct. 17 at St. John's Church.

The bridesmaids will include Miss Louise Hellen and Miss Frances Noyes of Washington, Miss Marjory Edgar of Minneapolis, and Miss Julia Thompson of Chicago. George Harrison of Washington will be best man for Mr. Taft. The list of ushers is not complete.

Miss Sadie Fischel Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Sadie Gertrude Fischel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel, to David Kass, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kass of Brooklyn, is announced. Mr. Kass is a banker of this city. Miss Fischel is a graduate of Normal College, and received the degree of master of arts from Columbia University. The couple have known each other since childhood, their parents having neighboring country estates.

MARDI GRAS WEEK ENDED.

Coney Island Merchants Thank Police for Orderly Festival.

The amusement attractions at Coney Island were shut up at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and the Twelfth Annual Mardi Gras Week ended. Half an hour later street cleaners were put at work, and when daytime visitors appeared there was little evidence that anything out of the ordinary had occurred.

In the whole week there were but thirty-eight arrests—thirty for disorderly conduct, six for peddling, and two for juvenile delinquency. There was no record of a felony and not a serious accident. Traffic regulation was also highly effective. Credit for this state of affairs is given by the business men of Coney Island to the 500 patrolmen and plain clothes men who policed the island under the command of Deputy Commissioner Godley, Inspector Thomas H. Murphy, and Capt. Samuel McElroy of the Coney Island Station.

The fact that there were only two inconsequential fires is attributed to the Fire Department's precautions.

Luna Park closed for the season yesterday morning, but most of the attractions and hotels will remain open while the good weather lasts.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marcus Loew will open his eighth theatre in Brooklyn when he puts vaudeville into the Warwick, starting today. He got his start in Brooklyn, and is devoting much of his energy toward developing his string of theatres there.

This will be Navy night at the New York Hippodrome. Admiral Fletcher, his family, his staff, and the officers of the United States ship Wyoming will give a box party to witness the spectacle, "Wars of the World."

Rehearsals are now under way of Lew Fields's production of the operetta "Suzi" from the Hungarian of Martos and Renyi, Anglicized by Otto Hauerbach. Besides Jose Collins, who will sing the title rôle, Mr. Fields has engaged twenty other principals, including Connie Ediss, the English comedienne, who sailed for New York Saturday on the Mauretania.

William A. Brady has arranged with Joseph Brooks for the production of "My Lady's Dress" at The Playhouse early in October. Frank Vernon, the London stage director, is already in New York superintending the preparatory work, and Edward Knoblauch, the author of the drama, will reach here in time for the final rehearsals.

Robert Edeson and company will appear in vaudeville at the Palace Theatre next week under the direction of C. M. Blanchard in a dramatic tabloid entitled "Apartment 309," by Ivy Ashton Root. In Mr. Edeson's support will be included Arthur S. Hull, Carl Anderson, and Jane Haven.

Charles Frohman has obtained a new thirty-minute play, adapted from Charles Dickens by Paul M. Potter, in which Billie Burke will appear in connection with "Jerry."

William Elliott, who has been absent from the stage since he became a producing manager, will return to active life behind the footlights as Youth, the central rôle of George V. Hobart's modern play, "Experience," which is an impending Broadway production.

JEWS' NEW YEAR BIG WITH HOPE FOR RACE

End of Europe's War May Bring Most Notable Changes in Hebrew History.

UNIVERSAL PEACE PRAYER

Sermons in Many Synagogues Against All That Is Contentious in Life.

A Prayer for Peace Among the Nations

In every Reformed Jewish congregation in the United States at the opening of the Jewish New Year last night this prayer was offered:

Grant us peace, Thy most precious gift, O Thou eternal source of peace, and enable Israel to be a messenger of peace unto the peoples of the earth. Bless our country that it may ever be a stronghold of peace, and be its advocate in the councils of nations. May contentment reign within its borders, health and happiness within its homes. Strengthen the bonds of friendship and fellowship between all the inhabitants of our land. Plant virtue in every soul and may love of Thy name hallow every home and every heart.

Inscribe us in the Book of Life, and grant unto us a year of prosperity and joy. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, Giver of peace. Amen.

Yesterday at sunset the Jews of the world assembled in their synagogues in solemn convocation, marked by the blowing of the ram's horn, to celebrate the holy day of Rosh ha-Shanah, the first day of the year 5675 of the Jewish era.

The year that began at that hour, in the midst of a war in which thousands of Jewish soldiers are fighting, and which involves nations whose populations include two-thirds of the Jewish population of the world, may, in view of the possible changes in the condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe, become the most notable year in Jewish history since the days of Bar Kochebas; and many of the sermons preached in the synagogues of New York, as well as in all European countries, had as their theme some phase of the situation created by the war.

A keynote of the view of the present crisis entertained by many American Hebrews was given in the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman at the Temple Emanu-El. His topic was "Peace," and the text was found in Isaiah lvii., 19: "Peace, peace to him that is far off, and to him that is near, saith the Lord."

"Peace," said Dr. Silverman, "is the charge of Israel to the belligerent nations; it is the rebuke of God to those arrayed in battle. Peace is the message of the New Year, for without it there can truly be no new beginning.

"To attain the purification of the spirit, which was the real meaning of the New Year, several things are necessary. In the first place we must be at peace with ourselves. The man who is continually falling short of his highest aspirations can know no true content. There must also be peace in the home, for without it the other virtues cannot flourish. Men must also be at peace with their fellows. On this day they must repair their broken friendships and cement a bond like that of David and Solomon.

"The Jew must also be at peace with Israel; those who have cut themselves off from their race must at times be at war with themselves. A loyal Jew is a patriotic citizen, a lover of mankind. Let him be at peace with his people and he will be at peace with mankind."

Dr. Silverman then turned to the prospect of the present war. "When half the world is at war, can we hug to ourselves the delusion that we are at peace? As long as two or more nations are at war, no nation is at peace. We cannot be indifferent, we cannot be silent. We must strive not only for peace in the heart, the home and the environment; we must strive also for European peace. Peace to suffering humanity—the peace of God that passeth all understanding."

Many other speakers touched on the general aspect of the world crisis as applied to all humanity, and on the particular phases which press with most weight upon the Jews. Among those who dealt with the latter phase was former Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal, who spoke at the Young Folks' League at Progress Hall, 1,551 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. After pointing out that Americans not only uphold neutrality but disapprove of the war in toto, he went on:

"Observing strict neutrality does not mean, however, at least as far as we Jews are concerned, that we have any faith whatever in the sweetly scented promises now being made by Russia to extend civil and religious liberty to her Jewish subjects after the war.

"Our hearts go out to three hundred thousand Jewish soldiers in the Russian Army, who, having bled and suffered at the hands of their country on account of being Jews, are now suffering and dying for their country because, as Jews, they are loyal to the flag under which they live. No promise or hope of future reward or recognition actuates these men. Theirs is a martyrdom which demonstrates the moral and intellectual superiority of the oppressed Jew over his oppressor."

Nearly all of the 360 synagogues of New York were filled to their capacity for last night's services. Besides sermons by the leading Jewish clergymen of the country there was an added feature at a number of synagogues in the presence of various well-known cantors who had come from Europe for the celebration of the festival.

At Adath Abraham Temple, Madison Avenue and 121st Street, the cantor was A. Epstein of Vienna. He was assisted by Rabbi Straus. At Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, Rabbi Samuel Schulman conducted the services. At the People's Synagogue, in the rooms of the Educational Alliance, at 197 East Broadway, more than 4,000 worshippers were present at services conducted by Rabbi Jacob Tarlav.

The temporary synagogues which in past years have often been organized for unattached Jews for the observance of New Year's and the Day of Atonement have been largely done away with by the action of the Kehillah, or Jewish Community, which is maintaining congregations, with no charge for seats, at the Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street, the new building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Amelia Relief Society's hall in East 101st Street. The services in the rooms of the Educational Alliance are also designed to render the establishment of these "mushroom synagogues" unnecessary.

In a number of synagogues services will continue today, as Rosh ha-Shanah does not end until sunset. There follows an interval devoted to meditation and repentance until Sept. 29, when comes Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which is the second of the great Jewish holy days.

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SCHOOL GETS $1,000,000.

Holden Bequest to Medical Department of Western Reserve University

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—A bequest of nearly $1,000,000 to the Medical School of Western Reserve University was announced tonight by President Charles F. Thwing. By the provisions of the will of Liberty E. Holden, who died a few months ago, the Medical School is to receive nearly one-sixth of the estate, estimated to be worth between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The fund is to be known as the Albert Fairchild Holden Foundation, in memory of Mr. Holden's son, whose death preceded his own.

READ BENEDICT DIES.

President of Jewelry Firm Passes Away in His 80th Year.

Read Benedict, President and a Director of Benedict Brothers, jewelers, of Fulton Street and Broadway, died on Saturday at his home in Manor Road, West New Brighton, S. I., in his eightieth year.

Mr. Benedict was born just behind Trinity Church when that was a fashionable residence section of this city, and was the son of Samuel W. Benedict, who founded the firm. His father established the business in 1819, and its first location was at 5 Wall Street. From this location the firm moved to Cortlandt Street and Broadway, where it remained for thirty years, later moving to Liberty Street and Broadway, and two years ago moved to the present location. Mr. Benedict was a member of the firm all his life.

MRS. LESLIE'S FUNERAL.

Service Will Be Held in Calvary Baptist Church Today.

Funeral service for Mrs. Frank Leslie will be held in Calvary Baptist Church in Fifty-seventh Street Tuesday morning by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin. Following the service the body will be put upon a funeral car at Grand Central Terminal and taken to Woodlawn, where interment will be made.

Only relatives and friends of Mrs. Leslie will accompany the body to the grave. The Woman's Press Club will attend the service at the church, as will many members of the Professional Woman's League.

The honorary pallbearers will be Walter Pulitzer, L. H. Crammer, William Nelson Cromwell, T. H. Wrenn, Charles Wrenn, Thomas Wrenn, Allen Wrenn, Franc Lemgne, and Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland.

Edgar H. Gans Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—Edgar H. Gans, one of the best-known lawyers in this section of the country, died here today. He was 58 years old. Mr. Gans was the author of a number of books on criminal law. He frequently appeared in cases before the United States Supreme Court.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. DOBBINS, 52 years old, formerly a Philadelphia architect, died Saturday at his Summer home at Avery Place, Long Branch, N. J., after an illness from neuritis. After retiring as an architect, Mr. Dobbins devoted himself to the management of the large Dobbins estate at Long Branch. He was a son of the late Richard J. and Mrs. Caroline W. Dobbins.

ELINORE CUMMINGS IRELAND, wife of John H. Ireland, a lumber dealer of Brooklyn, died Saturday in her apartment in the Mohawk Hotel, in Washington Avenue. Mrs. Ireland was a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church and was actively interested in Sunday School work at the church.

JOHN W. MILBURN, 80 years old, a civil war veteran, died Friday at his home in Succasunna, N. J., after a lingering illness. Three daughters and a son survive.

THEODORE T. MORGAN, 65 years old, is dead at his residence at 53 Mackay Avenue, Port Washington.

WILLIAM CLANNY, who was connected with the Manhattan Trust Company for a number of years and was formerly a world-wide traveler, is dead at his home at 298 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH DOWNING, 67 years old, died at her home at 695 Bleecker Street, Ridgewood Heights, after six months' illness.

CHARLES A. McGRATH, an actor who appeared in a large number of stock companies throughout the country, is dead at his home at 140 Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAX M. COHEN, 52 years old, of 135 West 142d Street, for many years engaged in the optical goods business in Maiden Lane, died at his home on Saturday.

THOMAS R. READ, a retired chemist, died on Saturday at his home, 70 Morningside Drive, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Read was born in Huntington, Penn., but had lived in this city for many years.

ANTOINETTE JUDSON, widow of Edward Judson, died yesterday at her home, 53 Washington Square. The Judson Memorial is named after her husband and her son, the Rev. Edward Judson, is pastor of the Memorial Church.

EUNICE J. TITUS, widow of George P. Titus, died yesterday at her home in Rye in her eighty-second year. She was born in this city and was the daughter of Benjamin Loder. Her husband was in the wholesale clothing business and following this made large investments in timber lands out West. He died twenty-five years ago.

Lieut. CHARLES W. BECKLEY of the Newark police force died Saturday night in St. Michael's Hospital, where he had been operated on last Tuesday for intestinal trouble. He entered the Police Department eighteen years ago as a patrolman. He was 52 years old.

FIRE IN MRS. SAGE'S HOME.

Fifth Avenue Crowd Sees Blaze in Unoccupied House.

As Motor Cycle Policeman Charles Rehfeld of Traffic Squad C was riding down Fifth Avenue about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon he noticed a wisp of smoke coming out of a basement window in Mrs. Russell Sage's house, No. 604. With Traffic Policeman Scherer, also of Squad C, Rehfeld began an investigation. Mrs. Sage was at her country home at Lawrence, L. I., and the policemen could not get in.

Meanwhile a crowd of Sunday afternoon strollers assembled and stood watching the occasional puffs of smoke inside of the house. Four engine companies and two trucks, commanded by Capt. Ruch of Engine 65 in the absence of Battalion Chief McKernan, arrived and an entrance was forced. A huge volume of smoke poured out for a moment, and the crowd had begun to expect great things when the firemen emerged, carrying the fire. It had burned in an ash can in a closet on the first floor, and the total destruction consisted of a bushel or two of waste paper and rags.

FALLS 200 FEET, UNHURT.

Aviator's Machine Smashed in Initial Exhibition Flight.

MINEOLA, Sept. 20.—George Jacobs's initial exhibition flight this afternoon on Hempstead Plain was all but fatal to him, and racked the nerves of 1,500 spectators. The machine dropped 200 feet and he landed near the automobile parking space, narrowly missing machines standing there. The plane was wrecked, but the aviator crawled from under the débris without help. He was bruised and scratched, but no bones were broken.

Jacobs, who is 23 years old, took his plane out of the hangar about 5:30 o'clock. There were 200 friends there to see him fly and hundreds of others who had come out of curiosity.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

GREETINGS.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH ADELSON of Arverne, L. I., extend New Year's greetings to their relatives and friends.

MR. AND MRS. B. DAVID KAPLAN and family extend to their relatives and friends a happy New Year.

Born.

AMSTERDAM.—Sept. 17, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Amsterdam, a son.

COHEN.—Sept. 17, 728 Garden St., Hoboken, to Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Cohen, a daughter.

LACKS.—Sept. 18, 1,987 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lacks, a son.

VOIT.—Sept. 18, 771 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Voit, a son.

Engaged.

KASS — FISCHEL. — Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel of 118 East 93d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie Gertrude, to David Kass, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kass of Brooklyn.

ARONSON—DENBOSKY.—Ray Denbosky to M. J. Aronson.

BEER—WALLSTEIN.—Juliette Wallstein to Joseph Beer.

BENNETT—HERZOG.—Juliet Herzog to Robert Bennett.

BRODER—KOMMEL.—Celia Kommer to Dr. Charles B. Broder.

COHEN — KOPPEL. — Frances Koppel to Emanuel Cohen.

DESSLER—KANTOR.—Rose Kantor to A. L. Dessler.

DUITZ—SPIRO.—Sibyl Spiro to Andrew Duitz.

FINCOFF — KRULEWITCH.—Ethel Krulewitch to Jack Fincoff.

FINER—LETZLER.—Marie W. Letzler to Leonard Finer.

FOX — FREUDENBURG. — Lillian Freudenburg to Samuel Fox.

GIFFORD — HOLMES. — Marion Holmes to George N. Gifford.

GOSTIN — FEINBERG.—Anna Feinberg to Myer Gostin.

GRABAU—KOHN.—Ernestine Kohn to Robert Grabau.

GREGOR—SHNEIDEMAN. — Charlotte Shneideman to Louis Gregor.

HATTENBACH—HARRIS.—Bertha Harris to Benjamin Hattenbach.

KAUFMAN—ZAHLER.—Lillian Zahler to Charles Kaufman.

KAUFFMANN—STEINER.—Jeannette Steiner to Dr. Joseph Herbert Kauffmann.

KIRSON—LUBIN.—Evelyn Lubin to Harry Kirson.

LEVIT—BERGMAN.—Josephine Bergman to Daniel B. Levit.

MAAS — ROSENBLOOM.—Anna Rosenbloom to Isaac Maas.

MANDELBAUM—KIRSTEIN.—Grace Kirstein to Charles B. Mandelbaum.

MELHADO—BIRNBAUM.—Lillian Birnbaum to Charles A. Melhado.

MILLER—LEVY.—Rose Levy to Edward Miller.

SARASOHN—BERNSTEIN.—Ethel Bernstein to Harry A. Sarasohn.

SCHAAP—WALDMAN.—Carrie Waldman to Maurice A. Schaap.

SHERMAN—LEVINE.—Mae A. Levine to Jack Sherman.

SHOENTHAL—GOLDSCHMIDT.—Myra Goldschmidt to Milton Shoenthal.

SQUIRE—SCHNEIDER.—Eleanora Schneider to Edward J. Squire.

STAY — MITTENZWEI.—Katherine Mittenzwei to Guy E. Stay.

STEINBERG—SCHLOSS.—Madelon Schloss to Daniel Steinberg.

STEINHEIMER—THEISE.—Sadie Theise to Sigmund Steinheimer.

STRAUSS—LINDER.—Martha Linder to Milto Strauss.

STRAUSS—LIPSHUTZ.—Rosalie Lipshutz to Ludwig Strauss.

Engaged.

TEITELBAUM—FREIKOR.—Hattie Freikor to William Teitelbaum.

WOLF—LEITNER.—Daisy Leitner to Isaac L. Wolf.

WOLLER—KAHN.—Blanche Kahn to Max Woller.

Married.

KERDMAN—PHILWIN.—Anna Philwin married Sept. 20 to Nathan Kerdman, Rev. Dr. Fried officiating.

STEINLE—WIZEMANN.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, 1914, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 149 West 123d St., New York City, by Rev. Frederick Bosch, Amelia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wizemann, to Mr. Walter Stephen Steinle.

HEIDT—LEDERER.—Sept. 20, Olga Lederer to Morris Heidt.

PITMAN — HEILMAN. — Sept. 14, Dorothy Heilman to Keith Pitman.

ROTHWELL—SIMPSON.—Sept. 16, Edith M. Simpson to Thomas E. Rothwell.

SCHOOLHERR—ECKSTEIN.—Sept. 15, Norma Eckstein to Leon Schoolherr.

SYLVESTER—TURK.—Sept. 17, Elsa Turk to Mitchell Sylvester.

Brooklyn.

BADER—MORRIS.—Sept. 15, Hilda V. Morris to Benjamin G. Bader.

SCHWARZSCHILD—SCHLESINGER. — Sept. 16, Ruth Schlesinger to Joseph Schwarzschild.

Died.

AUDUBON.—On Sept. 18, 1914, at the Seaton Hospital, after a long illness, Victor Gifford, only son of the late V. G. and G. R. Audubon. Funeral private. Interment at the convenience of the family.

AVERY.—At Matawan, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 20, 1914, Thomas N. Avery. Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 22, at his late residence, Matawan, N. J., at 2 P. M.

BARBOUR.—At Sisseton, S. D., on Friday, Sept. 18, 1914, Mary Witter Barbour, aged 26, wife of the Rev. Paul H. Barbour and daughter of the Rev. Melville Knox and Elizabeth Hart Bailey. Burial Tuesday, Sept. 22, at Saybrook, Conn.

BENEDICT.—On Sept. 19, 1914, Read Benedict. Funeral at his late residence, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1914, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BIELESELD.—Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M.—Brethren: Kindly attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Charles Bieleseld, on Monday, Sept. 21, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 1,689 Third Av. Fraternally, SAM LOEWY, Master.

CANFIELD.—Sarah I., beloved widow of the late Henry Y. Canfield, died at her home in Unadilla, N. Y., Friday morning, Sept. 18, 1914. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CHAPIN.—At Narragansett Pier, R. I., on Sept. 18, Virginia S. R. Chapin, widow of the late Walter S. Chapin, and daughter of the late Samuel H. Ransom of Albany, N. Y. Funeral service at Narragansett Pier on Sept. 21 at 10 o'clock. Interment at Albany.

COHEN.—Max M., Sept. 19, 1914, beloved husband of Jennie Cohen, nee Loewe, and father of Cecilia, Madeline, Milton, and Harold, and brother of William, Herman, Harry, and Bernard Cohen, and Mrs. Clara Valdes, Martha Cohen, Mrs. Joseph Ullmann, Mrs. Samuel Keyser, Mrs. Jacob J. Schmukler, and Mrs. Herman Zenker. Funeral from his late residence, 135 West 142d St., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1:30 P. M. sharp.

DISNEY.—Albert James, aged 73 years, at his late residence, 220 Peach St., on Friday, Sept. 18. Funeral services at Calvary P. E. Church, Bushwick Av. and Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

DOBSON.—At Quiogue Homestead, L. I., Sept. 19, Mrs. M. K. F. Dobson. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.

DWIGHT.—At Tadoussac, Province of Quebec, Canada, on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1914, Julia Lawrence, wife of the late Jonathan Dwight. Funeral services at Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Sept. 21, at noon.

GOLDENSON.—Jacob, 33d year of his age, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldenson, brother of Selina, Gansburg, Hannah, and Phillip Goldenson. Funeral Wednesday, 9 A. M., from home of Isadore Gansburg, 409 West 129th St. Interment Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn. Omit flowers.

FLAKE.—On Sept. 19, 1914, Amy Osborn, daughter of the late John Livingston Flake. Funeral from her late residence, 11 Prospect Place, New Dorp, S. I., Monday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.

HALL.—Edward Julius Hall, aged 61 years, on Sept. 17. Funeral service at Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., at 4 o'clock Monday, Sept. 21. Interment private. Special train leaves Lackawanna Depot, Hoboken, at 2:45 P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—Sept. 18, 1914, Henry Hutchinson. Funeral at his late residence, 110 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1914, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

IRELAND.—On Sept. 19, 1914, Elenora Cummings, wife of John H. Ireland. Funeral services from 437 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock.

IRISH.—On Sept. 17, at Hancock Point, Me., Frank Atwater Irish, son of the late Francis O. and Caroline E. Irish, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services to be held in Lecture Room of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Lafayette Av. and South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

JACOBS.—Rose, widow of D. M. Jacobs of Cuthbert, Ga., at Belle Harbor on Sept. 20. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUDSON.—Sept. 20, 1914, at her late residence, 53 Washington Square, New York, Antoinette Barstow, wife of Edward Judson. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LESLIE.—On Sept. 18, 1914, at Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St. and Broadway, Mrs. Frank Leslie. Funeral services at Calvary Baptist Church, 123 West 57th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

LOWENBEIN.—Suddenly, at his residence, Rockville Centre, L. I., Sept. 20, Ernest Lowenbein, beloved husband of Katherine and father of Ralph Lowenbein. Funeral services at Temple Beth-El Chapel, New Union Fields, Cypress Hills, Tuesday, 11 A. M. Members of Girard Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 61, are invited to attend.

MUIR.—At her residence, 29 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1914, Mary Brouwer, widow of Alexander Muir, in the 88th year of her age. Services at Grace Church, Grace Court and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Died.

OPDYCKE.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, at Bar Harbor, Me., Leonard Eckstein Opdycke. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

READ.—Thomas R., Sept. 19, beloved husband of Florence W., at his home, 70 Morningside Drive. Funeral service at Lewistown, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M. Members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. and A. M., Huntingdon, Penn., invited to attend.

SHAPIRO.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, 1914, Mrs. Gussie Shapiro, beloved mother of Mrs. G. Silverstein, Mrs. T. Bernstein, Mrs. Mariamson, Abraham and Saul Schwalbe, and Sol, Max, and Charles Silverstein.

SHERIDAN.—On Sept. 20, John, beloved husband of Eliza Sheridan. Funeral services at his late residence, 321 East 25th St., Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Sept. 19, 1914, at Willis Sanitarium, Brooklyn, John Schenck Smith of 161 Madison St., Brooklyn, in his 89th year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Matteawan, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:10 A. M.

SPEARS.—Harry D., on Sept. 17, 1914, aged 67 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 115 East 69th St., Monday morning, Sept. 21, at 10:30. Burial private.

TITUS.—Suddenly, at her residence, Rye, N. Y., Eunice J., widow of George P. Titus and daughter of the late Benjamin Loder, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:15 P. M.

VICTORY.—Alma Dolores, (in religion Sister Mary Magdalen of Jesus,) daughter of John P. and Catharine Cecelia Victory, on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 6:45 A. M. Interment strictly private.

COHEN.—Max M., 135 West 142d St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

CROWLEY.—Timothy, 46 Market St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DAHLMANN. — Gertrude, 750 Melrose Av., Bronx, Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOWD.—Vincent, 625 West 46th St.

FLYNN.—Maria, 352 West 56th St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FOLEY.—Jeremiah, 328 West Houston St., Sept. 18.

FROST.—Herschel W., 1,079 Washington Av., Bronx, Sept. 19, aged 24.

GARTHE.—Friedericke, 1,963 Prospect Av., Bronx, Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

GUHL.—Margaret, 992 Columbus Av., Sept. 18.

HICKEY.—Joseph J., 446 Canal St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow.

HISERADT.—Robert C., 504 West 146th St., Sept. 18, aged 1 month.

KENNY.—Charles, 628 East 17th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEOGH.—William, 635 2d Av., Sept. 18.

LEARY.—S. Benta, 152 Crescent Av., Sept. 17.

McCONVILLE.—Frank, 511 West 152d St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

MONAGHAN.—Catherine J., 107 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—Bridget M., 280 West 129th St., Sept. 18.

MORRIS. — Herman, 222 West 141st St., Sept. 19.

MURPHY.—Charles, 67 Perry St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PRUDEN.—Mary E., 510 West 133d St., Sept. 18.

ROTHCHILD.—Isaac, Sept. 17, aged 43. Funeral 126 West 116th St.

SULLIVAN. — Minnie, 160 East 97th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

VAN HOUTEN.—William J., 3,751 Barnes Av., Bronx, Sept. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOODS.—John A., 140 East 28th St., Sept. 18. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

CARROLL.—John, 70 Bergen St., Sept. 19. Funeral today.

DOEHLER. — Catharine, 228 Eckford St., Sept. 19, aged 58. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DOWNING.—Clara, 695 Bleecker St., Sept. 18.

DUNNELL.—Harry, 243 East 23d St., Sept. 19. Funeral notice later.

ENNERICH.—Henry, 624 Liberty Av., Sept. 19, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BODDATO.—Frank A., 97 East 31st St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GARDNER.—John, 985 Halsey St., Sept. 19. Funeral service today.

GOVNERINGER.—Estella M., 398 Henry St., aged 32.

GRIFFIN.—Margaret F., 498 6th Av., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HEATH.—Ramona A., 169 Adelphi St., Sept. 19. Funeral notice later.

KEDIAN.—Annie T., 275 Fenimore St., Sept. 19. Funeral notice later.

McCANNA.—Catherine, 403 10th St., Sept. 18.

MORAN.—Sarah, 52 Wolcott St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—James, 109 East 5th St., Sept. 19. Funeral today.

O'NEILL.—Sarah, 1,666 10th St., Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RYAN.—Maria, 279 Wyckoff St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SELOVER.—Edward J., 505 Throop Av., Sept. 19, aged 63.

STARK.—Margaret, 82 Hendrix St., Sept. 18. Funeral today, 7 A. M.

TAFF.—Helen A., 3,414 Avenue I, Sept. 19, aged 68. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TILLMANN.—Henrietta, 418 60th St., Sept. 19, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VON BEBERN.—Christian, 70 Van Dyke St., Sept. 19, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Jersey City.

CARSCADDEN.—William E., 53 Greene St., Jersey City, Sept. 18, aged 9 months.

HEALEY.—Thomas F., 357 Ogden Av., Jersey City, Sept. 18. Funeral today.

KLARMANN.—Agnes, 62 Paterson St., Jersey City, Sept. 19.

Long Island.

RINGLE.—Mamie, 73 William St., Astoria, Sept. 18.

SCHAEFER.—Mary C., Glendale, Sept. 18, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Westchester County.

KENNEDY.—James, Mount Kisco, Sept. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

THOMSON.—Caroline E., Mount Vernon, Sept. 18. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

In Memoriam.

ALEXANDER.—Hannah, in memory of; died Sept. 21, 1910.

BROWN.—Mary J., in memory of; died Sept. 22, 1910.

CALLAHAN.—Ellen, mass, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

COSTELLO.—Mary, mass, Holy Name Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

FRIEDLANDER.—Dora, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2:30 P. M.

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In Memoriam.

GOLDSMITH.—Fanny, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

HOPTER.—A. S., unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Sept. 27, 3 P. M.

JACOB.—Jennie, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

KING.—Wallace W., in memory of; died Sept. 21, 1905.

KOHNFELDER.—Fanny, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2:30 P. M.

MARKS.—Sarah, in memory of; died Sept. 22, 1911.

MEYER.—Isidor, in memory of; died Sept. 21, 1911.

MURTHA.—Kate C., mass, St. John Chrysostom's Church, today, 9 A. M.

PASINSKY.—Henry, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

ROSEN.—Harry L., unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Sept. 27, 3 P. M.

ROSENBERG.—Cornell W., in memory of; died Sept. 23, 1910.

ROSENTHAL.—Henry, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 11 A. M.

SCHLOSS.—Moses, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 3 P. M.

SPEIER.—Eliza, in memory of; died Sept. 22, 1899.

STRAUSS.—David, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Sept. 27, 11 A. M.

THEIL.—Leon, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Sept. 27, 10 A. M.

VOGT.—Mary E., in memory of; died Sept. 22, 1910.

WOLFF.—Henry, unveiling monument, Hungarian Cemetery, Sept. 27, 2 P. M.

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YANKEES FAIL TO REACH SIXTH PLACE

St. Louis Takes Opening Game After Hitting Fisher All Over the Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Bill James won the decision over Fisher today in the opening game of the struggle for sixth place in the American League race.

The Browns got thirteen hits off Fisher, while the Yankees batted James for eight. However, as is usual, the Browns were unable to do very effective bunching of hits off the New York twirler with the jerky delivery, and had to go ten innings for a victory. Ten Brownies were left stranded on the sacks. Pratt, C. Walker and E. Walker hit over the winning run in the tenth on clean singles.

The Browns opened the scoring in the third. Lavan hit to Maisel, and when he threw to the grandstand, the runner went to third. Agnew scored him with a hit to left.

The visitors got their two in the eighth. After Maisel had flied to Walker Hartzell doubled, Cook tripled and Cree doubled. Then Austin threw out Mullan and Peck flied to Lavan. That was almost the only time the Yankees looked dangerous. They were tame all the way except for that brief instant, when they tore off extra base hits.

The Browns tied it in the eighth on hits by Pratt, Clarence Walker, who had a great day with the bat, and Howard. In the tenth New York lost a good chance to score, and had not Hartzell been a bit clumsy the game might have been called on account of darkness.

With one out Hartzell strolled. Cook then hit a grounder between first and second. Pratt chased over to take the throw and Hartzell would have gone to third and Cook been safe at first if Roy hadn't kicked the ball. Cook then went out stealing and the Brawns, alarmed at the narrow escape, clouted out a victory in short order. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	0	0	0	0
Austin, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3
Pratt, rf.	4	2	3	2	0
C.W'k'r, lf.	5	0	4	6	0
How'd, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Wares, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Lavan, ss.	4	1	0	7	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	3	3	3
James, p.	3	0	0	0	1
‡E.W'ker.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	39	3	13	†29	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
H'tz'l, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
Cook, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
Cree, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
P'k'gh, ss.	3	0	0	6	3
Sw'ney, c.	4	0	2	4	2
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	2	9
Fisher, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	35	2	8	*29	19

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Hartzell hit by batted ball.
‡Batted for Wares in tenth inning.
Errors—Maisel, Wares, Lavan.

St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Hartzell, Cree, Pratt. Three-base hits—Agnew, Cook. Sacrifice hits—Howard, James. Stolen bases—Shotten, Peckinpaugh, Pratt. Double play—Wares and Howard. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off James, 4; off Fisher, 1. Struck out—By James, 3; by Fisher, 3. Wild pitch—Fisher. Balk—Fisher. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

Cobb Was There, but Detroit Wasn't

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Timely hitting and Detroit's poor fielding gave Boston two victories here today. The scores were 10 to 3 and 7 to 2. The second game was called on account of darkness at the end of the seventh inning. Cobb was the hitting star, getting a triple, two doubles, and three singles. Scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
J'vrin, ss.	5	2	2	2	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Hob'zel, 1b.	5	3	4	10	0
Gainer, 2b.	4	1	1	4	4
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	1	3	1	3
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Gregg, p.	4	0	1	0	0
H'ks'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Pratt, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	10	14	27	9

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	0	0	4	1
Vitt, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1
Cobb, cf.	5	1	4	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	0	8	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b.	5	1	2	8	2
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	2	3	2
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Rey'ds, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Main, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Dubuc, p.	4	0	0	2	2
*High	0	0	0	0	0
Baker, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	3	10	27	12

*Ran for Stanage in eighth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, (2,) Lewis, (2,) Stanage.

Boston ....5 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—10
Detroit ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1— 3

Two-base hits—Gardner, Cobb, Gainer. Three-base hits—Lewis, Cobb. Hits—Off Reynolds, 4 in no inning, (four men at bat in first;) off Main, 6 in 3 innings; off Dubuc, 4 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hit—Gainer. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Gardner, Hoblitzel, Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 12. First base on balls—Off Gregg, 3; off Main, 1; off Dubuc, 2. Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Gregg, 2. Wild pitch—Main. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
J'nvrin, ss.	4	1	1	3	2
Sp'ker, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Lewis, lf.	2	2	1	2	1
Hobl'l, 1b.	3	1	0	7	1
Gainer, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3
G'dn'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Thomas, c.	3	0	0	1	1
Wood, p.	3	0	1	1	1
Total.	27	7	6	21	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	1	2	3	1
Vitt, 2b.	3	0	1	0	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Cr'wf'd, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	1	2	1
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	7	2
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
McKee, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Oldham, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*High	1	0	0	0	0
Reyn'ds, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Kav'ugh.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	28	2	9	21	9

*Batted for Oldham in fifth inning.
†Batted for Reynolds in seventh inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Lewis, Bush, McKee (2,) Oldham (2.)

Boston ....0 0 0 3 2 0 2—7
Detroit ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

(Called on account of darkness.)

Two-base hits—Cobb, Moriarty, Kavanaugh. Three-base hit—Gainer. Hits—Off Oldham, 4 in 5 innings; off Reynolds, 2 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Stolen bases—Bush, Hooper, Lewis, Speaker, Vitt, Cobb. Double plays—Veach and McKee. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 8. Balk—Oldham. First base on balls—Off Wood, 2; off Oldham, 2; off Reynolds, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Oldham, (Hoblitzel;) by Reynolds, (Hooper.) Struck out—By Wood, 1; by Oldham, 1; by Reynolds, 2. Passed ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Egan.

DIVIDE DOUBLE HEADER.

Washington and Chicago Split Even After Two Interesting Games.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Washington and Chicago divided a double-header here today, the visitors winning the first game 3 to 1 and losing the second, 3 to 6. The first was a pitcher's battle in which Bentley excelled. He weakened in the eighth inning, and Johnson replaced him with two men on bases. A double play quickly checked the rally and the locals could not touch Johnson in the last round. The visitors made their runs by bunching hits.

Chicago won the second by hitting Shaw hard and daring base running. Wolfgang worked his best in the pinches. The batting of Furnier and Foster and the base running of Schalk were features. The scores:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	2	3	1	3
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Henry, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Ainsm'h, c.	0	0	0	2	0
McB'e, ss.	3	0	1	6	2
Bentley, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Johnson, p.	0	0	0	1	2
Total.	30	3	8	27	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Demitt, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	2	8	4
Collins, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
F'rn'r, 1b.	4	0	0	13	1
Kuhn, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Roth, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
B'kb'n, 2b.	2	0	0	2	1
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	7
*Bodie	1	0	1	0	0
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Chapp'le.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	1	5	27	16

*Batted for Cicotte in eighth inning.
†Batted for Kuhn in ninth inning.
Errors—McBride, Roth.

Washington ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Foster, Baker. Three-base hit—Foster. Hits—Off Bentley, 5 in seven and one-third innings; off Johnson, none in one and two-thirds innings; off Cicotte, 6 in eight innings; off Russell, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, Milan. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Stolen base—Moeller. Double plays—Henry and McBride; Cicotte, Weaver, and Fournier; McBride and Gandil; Johnson, Foster, and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Bentley, 4. Struck out—By Bentley, 4; by Cicotte, 4; by Russell, 1; by Johnson, 2. Wild pitches—Cicotte, Bentley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dem'tt, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	6	2
Col'ns, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	3	3	10	0
Schalk, c.	2	1	1	5	2
Roth, cf.	3	0	2	4	1
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
B'k'rn, 2b.	1	0	0	0	3
W'lfg'g, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Total.	27	6	8	27	17

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Fost'r, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	4	1
G'ndil, 1b.	4	2	1	4	1
Sh'nks, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Pick, lf.	2	0	2	2	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
A'smith, c.	4	0	0	5	1
M'B'de, ss.	4	1	2	3	3
Shaw, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
R.W'ms, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†A. W'ms.	1	0	1	0	0
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Mitchell.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	3	9	24	10

*Batted for Shaw in fifth inning.
†Batted for R. Williams in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Engel in ninth inning.
Errors—Shanks, Morgan, Weaver, 2; Baker.

Chicago ....0 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 ..—6
Washington ....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Fournier. Three-base hit—Fournier. Hits—Off Shaw, 5 in 4; off R. Williams, 1 in 2; off Engel, 2 in 2. Sacrifice hits—Schalk, Roth. Sacrifice fly—Morgan. Stolen bases—Fournier, Schalk, (3,) Demitt, Blackburn. Double play—McBride, Morgan and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 3. First base on balls—Off Shaw, 1; off R. Williams, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Shaw (Demitt). Struck out—By Wolfgang, 4; by Shaw, 1; by R. Williams, 1. Passed balls—Ainsmith, Schalk. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Bender Wins Pitchers' Battle.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—Philadelphia won a pitchers' battle from Cleveland today, 4 to 1. Morton and Bender allowed one hit each prior to the eighth inning, only three members of the two teams having reached first up to that time. In the eighth Strunk walked and Oldring was safe on Johnston's error. Schang tripled and Bender singled. A pass to Graney and Barbare's double saved Cleveland from a shutout. Two hits were made off Bender in the ninth, but they were of no use. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
Col'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
M'In's, 1b.	2	0	0	14	0
Str'nk, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Oldr'g, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Schang, c.	3	1	1	4	0
Bender, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	4	5	27	13

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
C'pman, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	6	0
J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0
Graney, lf.	2	1	0	4	0
B'b're, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Morton, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Hag'm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Leibold	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	4	27	5

*Batted for Morton in the eighth inning.
Errors—Johnston, Lajoie, Collins.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Barbare. Three-base hit—Schang. Sacrifice hit—Oldring. Sacrifice fly—McInnis. Stolen base—Collins. Hits—Off Morton, 3 in 8 innings; off Hagerman, 2 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Morton, 2; off Bender, 1. Struck out—By Morton, 4; by Bender, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on base—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Milwaukee, 1. Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 4.

At Columbus—Louisville, 6; Columbus, 1. Columbus, 8; Louisville, 0.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Minneapolis, 3.

At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 4; Indianapolis, 0. Cleveland, 2; Indianapolis, 2.

Baseball Today, Washington Park. Tip Tops vs. Kansas City Feds. 3 P. M.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 10; Detroit, 3.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 2.
(Seven innings.)
Washington, 3; Chicago, 1.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 3; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 11; Jersey City, 4.
Montreal, 7; Toronto, 2.
Montreal, 6; Toronto, 6.
Newark, 6; Baltimore, 0.
Newark, 14; Baltimore, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	21	78	55	.587
New York	19	76	59	.563
Chicago	16	72	66	.522
St. Louis	17	71	66	.518
Philadelphia	16	67	71	.486
Pittsburgh	19	62	73	.459
Brooklyn	18	62	74	.456
Cincinnati	18	56	80	.412

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	90	48	.652
Boston	17	83	54	.606
Detroit	13	75	66	.532
Washington	17	72	65	.525
Chicago	17	64	73	.467
St. Louis	16	63	75	.456
New York	15	62	77	.446
Cleveland	15	44	95	.317

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	78	60	.565
Chicago	77	60	.562
Baltimore	71	62	.533
Buffalo	70	64	.523
Brooklyn	69	65	.515
Kansas City	62	74	.456
St. Louis	58	78	.427
Pittsburgh	55	77	.416

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	90	58	.608
Rochester	88	59	.599
Buffalo	85	59	.590
Toronto	71	68	.511
Baltimore	72	72	.500
Newark	68	76	.472
Montreal	59	86	.407
Jersey City	46	101	.313

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Newark.
Jersey City at Providence.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Toronto at Montreal.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Indianapolis at Buffalo.

Federal League.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20. — Indianapolis went into first place in the Federal League by winning a ten-inning game 3 to 2 from Buffalo today. Falkenberg struck out thirteen men. Hits by Rousch and Rariden drove in the winning run. A large crowd turned out for "Phillips" day in honor of the manager of the local club. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	3	8	2
Buffalo	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	9	3

Batteries—Falkenberg and Rariden; Schultz and Lavigne.

FIREMEN WIN ON DIAMOND.

Play Loosely, but Beat Policemen in First Game for City Title.

In the opening game of a series to decide the championship of the city and the ownership of The Chief Cup, the baseball team of the greater city Fire Department yesterday defeated the Police Department nine at Ebbets Field by a score of 12 to 8. Eighteen thousand spectators attended the contest, and packed both the upper and lower parts of the grandstand.

Both teams played a loose game in the field, but toward the latter stages the firemen regained their form and were able to hold the four run lead which they gained in the seventh and ninth innings. Six misplays were charged to the fire fighters, but only two figured in their opponents' scoring. The policemen were guilty of four blunders, which also accounted for two tallies.

Officials from both departments were present, among them being Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Fire Chief John Kenlon, Police Inspector Dillon of Brooklyn, and Inspector Dwyer of Manhattan. Three city bands enlivened the game when the playing became dull. The second game will be played at the Polo Grounds next Sunday afternoon. The score:

FIRE DEPT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McAvoy, lf.	6	1	5	2	0
Fitzp'k, 3b.	5	1	2	2	2
Seger, ss.	4	1	0	0	8
G'dm'n, 2b.	4	1	0	2	3
D'wl'g, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
Moran, c.	5	0	2	8	0
O'Br'n, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Melv'e, 1b.	5	2	2	11	0
Lynch, p.	4	3	2	0	3
Total.	39	12	17	27	11

POLICE DEPT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fr'lich, c.	3	2	0	6	2
T'ken, lf.	4	2	3	2	0
Mal's'n, ss.	5	1	3	3	1
Fen'ly, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4
Barry, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Salg, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Gr'h'r, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1
Kiefer, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Romer, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Armet, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	39	8	11	27	15

Errors—Seger, (2,) Moran, (2,) Melville, Lynch, Froelich, Barry, Kiefer, (2.)

Fire Department...0 1 2 3 2 0 3 0 1—12
Police Department.0 0 4 3 1 0 0 0 0— 8

Three-base hits—Fennelly, McAvoy. First base on errors—Firemen, 2; Police, 2. Left on bases—Firemen, 7; Police, 10. Bases on balls—Off Romer, 5; off Armet, 1; off Lynch, 2. Struck out—By Romer, 3; by Armet, 2; by Lynch, 8. Sacrifice flies—Fitzpatrick, O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Grotheer. Stolen bases—Malcolmson, Barry, Salg, Kiefer, McAvoy, (2,) Dowling. Hits—Off Romer, 14 in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Armet, 8 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Romer, (Kiefer.) Wild pitches—Lynch, 2; Romer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. La Mar and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCKY POINT, L. I.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 1 6 0 1 0 2 0	11	14	0
Jersey City	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0	4	12	0

Batteries—Cooper and J. Onslow; Williams, Bruck and Taylor.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 1 4 3 2 2 2 0 ..	14	19	1
Baltimore	4 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0	8	12	2

Batteries—Brown and Heckinger; Davidson, Morisette, Howard and Erwin.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 0 4 1 ..	6	9	0
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	3

(Called by agreement.)

Batteries—Mattern and Wheat; Morisette and Kane.

AT MONTREAL.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	2	7	2
Montreal	0 1 0 1 0 0 5 0 ..	7	10	2

Batteries—Johnson and Kelly; Miller and Madden.

SECOND GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 3 0 2 0 0 0	6	8	0
Montreal	0 1 3 0 1 0 1	6	8	1

(Called by agreement.)

Batteries—Hearne, Herbert and Kelly; Richter, Dowd and J. Smith.

Major Leagues' Records for Week.

The record in each league of games played, won and lost, with runs, hits, errors and men left on bases, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
*Boston	6	5	0	32	45	13	49
New York	7	5	2	38	63	20	52
Chicago	6	3	3	20	44	9	33
*St. Louis	7	2	4	18	53	15	31
Philadelphia	9	8	1	50	80	6	44
Pittsburgh	8	1	7	25	62	16	51
Brooklyn	7	4	3	32	72	10	50
Cincinnati	8	0	8	15	48	18	52

*Tie game Friday, Sept. 18.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.	LB.
Philadelphia	5	3	2	18	39	10	26
Boston	6	4	2	19	49	8	49
Detroit	7	6	1	30	60	9	44
Washington	7	4	3	28	58	10	46
‡Chicago	7	1	5	21	59	12	46
†St. Louis	9	3	4	20	67	18	62
New York	5	2	3	18	37	4	28
†Cleveland	8	2	5	26	68	12	55

†Tie game Sunday, Sept. 13.
‡Tie game Monday, Sept. 14.

WALTHOUR WINNER IN 50-MILE RACE

Madonna and Wiley Give the Georgia Cyclist Hard Fight at Brighton Beach.

George Wiley and Vincenzo Madonna gave Bobby Walthour a hard fight in the fifty-mile motor paced race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome yesterday. Clarance Carmen was forced to drop out in the thirtieth mile after having a lot of trouble with his bicycle which put him several miles in the rear. Wiley and Madonna made brilliant spurts toward the finish of the race, in which they came very near to beating out Wathour, and probably would have done so had the race been two miles or more longer. They did succeed, however, in cutting down the big lead which Walthour had gained at the start of the race to a single lap.

Madonna was in the lead at the finish, but Wiley was fast picking him up. In the last lap, Wiley cut down a lead of about 100 yards to a scant twenty, but the Italian just managed to finish in front for second place. The time of the race was a little less than two seconds under the record.

Arthur Chappel made an unsuccessful attempt to lower the track motor cycle record for the mile. He did the mile in 39 3-5 seconds. The summary:

Two-Thirds Mile, Open.—Won by Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City; Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C., second; A. D. Dawson, Atlas Bicycle Club, third. Time—1:37 3-5.

One-Mile Novice.—Won by A. Sheldon, Newark; C. Keller, Jersey City, second. Time—2:31 1-5.

Five-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by Charles Fontano, Italian-American Wheel Club, (880 yards;) William Napier, Empire City Wheelmen, (440 yards,) second; Tom Bello, Empire City Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—10:16 4-5.

Fifty-Mile Motor-Paced.—Won by Bobby Walthour, Atlanta, Ga.; Vincenzo Madonna, Italy, second; George Wiley, Syracuse, N. Y., third; Menus Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I., fourth. Time—1:02:09 3-5.

Six-Mile Motor-Cycle Handicap. — Won by John Ungerland, (2 laps;) Bert Sayer, (one lap,) second; Arthur Chapple, (scratch,) third. Time—4:11 3-5.

Two-Mile Match Race.—Won by Bert Sayer, Providence, R. I.; Pete Cronin, Sheepshead, second.

Coffey to Succeed Hans Wagner.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—"Chick" Frazer, scout for the Pittsburgh Pirates and confidential man of Barney Dreyfuss, is in Denver trying to get Jack Coffey, manager and shortstop of the Denver Western team, to sign his name to a contract to play with Pittsburgh next year. Coffey was drafted by Pittsburgh two weeks ago, but he still is a long way from being the successor of Hans Wagner, because he is balking at going to the big league. Coffey, a month before he was drafted, had signed a contract to manage the Denver team another year at an increase in salary, and he announced when he received word of Pittsburgh's action that if he were compelled to go East he would ask for a material increase in pay. It is understood that Frazer is here to arrange terms with Coffey, believing he would be the man to succeed the great Wagner.

83,753 Attend Baseball Game.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—The Telling-Strollers won the amateur baseball championship of Cleveland this afternoon by defeating the Street Cleaners, 8 to 3. St. Louis amateurs will be played on Oct. 3 and 4 in the series to establish the amateur championship of the country. Today's game was played at the Natural Amphitheatre in Brookside Park, and a squad of men with registers counted the crowd as 83,753.

Harrisburg Defeats Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Harrisburg defeated Elmira in the final game of the championship series of the Tri-State and New York State Leagues today 6 to 5. This gives Harrisburg the series, three games to two.

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There is a moral issue in "Best because Imported."
Nature has not favored foreign countries by bestowing virtues to mineral springs that surpass our own.

CLYSMIC
"King of Table Waters"
Has no equal

KRAMER LOSES MATCH RACE

Goullet of Australia Performs Feat Only Once Before Accomplished.

For the second time in his long career on the Newark Velodrome track, Frank L. Kramer, world's champion cyclist, yesterday met defeat in a match race at one mile, being beaten in two out of three heats by his closest rival for championship honors, Alfred Goullet of Australia. Kramer captured the first heat after riding around the Australian in the last eighth of a mile, but in the second trial finished far behind his opponent, and in the final heat he was just nipped at the finish line by Goullet. The American held a commanding lead up to an eighth of a mile of the tape, but in the long sprint he faltered, and in the closing jump he ran second to the Antipodean.

Oscar Egg of Switzerland proved the strongest in the tandem-paced race, and won from Jimmy Moran and Joe Fogler, the latter being lapped three times. The summary:

One-Mile Match Race. — Frank Kramer, United States, vs. Alfred Goullet, Australia, best two out of three heats—First heat won by Kramer, time—3:23. Second heat won by Goullet, 3:27 4-5. Third heat won by Goullet, 3:32.

Fifteen-Mile Match Tandem-Paced Race.—Won by Oscar Egg, Switzerland; James Moran, Boston, second; Joe Fogler, Brooklyn, third. Time—28:31.

Three-Mile Open Amateur Race.—Won by Donald MacDougall, New York A. C.; Tom Smith, New York A. C., second; Fred Taylor, Newark, third. Time—6:18.

Half-Mile Open Professional Race.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Australia; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, second; Robert Spears, Australia, third. Time—0:55 3-5.

Two-Mile Invitation Professional Race.—Won by Charles Piercy, Australia; Ernie Jokus, Newark, second; Joseph Kopsky, New York City, third. Time—3:31 1-3.

Two-Mile Novice Race.—Won by Walter Fredericks, Newark; William Nolen, Newark, second. Time—4:51 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by John Kaufman, Newark (30 yards); Thomas Smith, New York A. C. (10 yards), second; William Hanley, New York A. C., (10 yards), third. Time—0:28 1-5.

Century Cyclists Hold Run.

The Century Road Club of America, New York State Division, held a club run and race meet yesterday at West Hoboken, N. J. The ten-mile handicap was won by Fred Heisig, (1:30,) who covered the distance in 30 minutes and 30 seconds. A Reiff, from the same mark, was second, close up, and W. Lock, who started from scratch, third. The three-mile handicap went to A. Reiff, and half-mile scratch events.

Pomeroy Wins Checker Title.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—M. E. Pomeroy of this city, holder of the title, defeated Alfred Jordan of London, England, in a series of fifty checker games for the championship of the world, just concluded here.

Three World's Records for Oldfield.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Three world's automobile records on a one-mile circuit dirt track were broken here this afternoon by Barney Oldfield, who made a mile in 44 seconds, two miles in 1:27, and five miles in 3:40 2-5. The former records in the first two events were made by Oldfield, and the five-mile mark was set by Disbrow about two years ago.

Horses at Empire City Track.

Among the owners whose horses have arrived on the grounds for the running races to start tomorrow at Empire City Park in connection with the Greater New York Fair now going on there are C. R. Fleishman, Edward F. Whitney, R. F. Carman, F. S. P. Randolph, J. R. Marquette, Jr., J. L. Holland, J. T. Muir, Mrs. R. I. Miller and R. I. Miller, A. Tepper, C. Creamer, L. Fenstel, W. M. Sheedy, M. F. Sheedy, W. C. Capps, J. Kelly, A. Nicoll, W. I. Hall, E. A. Whitney, E. Utterback, and G. C. Brenton. There will be many other shipments of horses to Yonkers today.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 4; Indianapolis, 0. (Ten innings.) Indianapolis, 2; Cleveland, 2. (Called end of eighth; darkness.)

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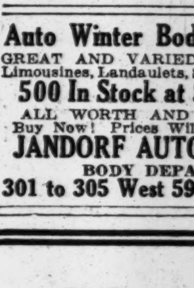

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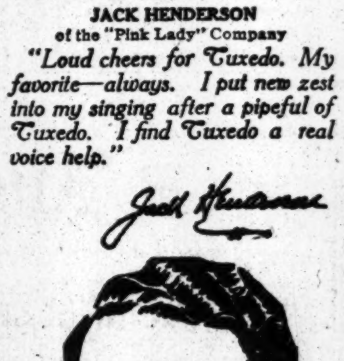

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OARSMAN JUMPS TO AID HIS CREW

Irish Boat Beats the Germans in the Metropolitan R. C. Annual Regatta.

Rowing the last quarter of a mile and a quarter course with only seven men pulling the oars, the German crew of the Metropolitan Rowing Club yesterday failed only by a foot and a half to win the eight-oared shell race against the Irish crew. This race was the feature of the annual regatta of the organization on the Harlem River. So close was the contest that the vanquished oarsmen entered a protest on the score that they had been fouled by the Irish crew. On entering the last quarter the Germans claimed the Irish shell cut across their path, breaking the oarlock of H. Hart, No. 7, who, rather than encumber his mates with his dead weight, leaped from the shell. Two dozen lengths from the finish the Germans made a spurt, but their efforts just failed of overcoming the length and a half lead gained by the victors when their opponents were forced to cut wide of their course in passing the drawbridge which crosses the Harlem a short distance from the Metropolitan boat house.

Conditions for rowing on the Harlem have been very much improved recently, through the dredging of the bottom, which also enabled the club to stage a novelty swimming race, heretofore well-nigh an impossibility because of the bad condition of the water. Instead of the river bed being only three feet below the surface at low tide, it is now seventeen in front of the Mets' home. The medley race, in which the men first rowed across the river in skiffs, then swam back to the starting point, went to John T. P. Callahan.

The Froelich brothers, George and Charles, star scullers of the Black and Red Club, won the double gig race for brothers. The canoe tilt went to A. J. Daino and A. E. Gauss, who defeated Callahan and F. Bagge in the final.

MURPHY BACK IN RING.

Harlem Boxer Faces Frankie Callahan at the Olympic A. C.

There is a marked falling off in the quality of boxing offered by the local clubs this week. With the absence of any fixture at the Stadium Athletic Club, interest will be centred in the reappearance of Tommy Murphy. It will be the first bout in the East for the Harlem boxer since he put up an interesting twenty-round bout with Willie Ritchie. His opponent will be Frankie Callahan, the clever Brooklynite, who gave Willie Beecher a good argument recently. Jerry Clifford of the Red Hook section will meet Jimmy Dunn of South Brooklyn in the semi-wind up of ten rounds, which is sure to be a hummer. Three special bouts between the best local boys in their class will also be staged.

Three ten-round events between boxers well known to the fistic fans will be the card at the Olympic A. C. tonight. The first ten-round event brings together Silent Martin and Billy Glover of Boston. In the second ten-round bout Paddy Sullivan, the Fighting Irishman, will tackle Andy Cortez, and in the final session Soldier Delaney will face Bob Allan.

The Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn will offer Bill Watkins and Kid Jackson as an attraction tonight. The boxers are scheduled for ten rounds. A good preliminary list has been arranged.

Canoe Races on the Hudson.

The third annual regatta of the Inwood Canoe Club was held yesterday on the Hudson in conjunction with the American Canoe Association and the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson. The feature of the day was the decked sailing canoe race, in which Leo Friede, the international champion, was handicapped eighteen seconds. The race was over a three-mile course, but even with the big handicap Friede beat the field by a good margin, which would have been greater only some drifting rope caught in his rudder. The one-man single blade event proved a surprise in the Fort Washington C. C., for Kelly of that club was beaten for the first time in that event in four years. The summary:

Sailing, Open Canoes.—Won by Clevenberg, Inwood; Hill, Inwood, second.

Sailing, Decked Handicap.—Won by Friede, Manhattan; Hill, Inwood, second.

Inwood Trophy Race.—Won by Schroeder, Inwood; Newman, Inwood, second.

Tandem Single Blade, Junior.—Won by Von Lengerke and Mackentire; Schroeder and Mahon, second.

One-Man Single Blade.—Won by Newman, Inwood; Kelly, Fort Washington, second.

Tandem Double Blade, Senior.—Won by Newman and Newman; Marshall and Bartholomew, Inwood, second.

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WEST SIDE TENNIS TITLES.

Hall Defeats Mahan in Class A Championship Match.

The three divisions in the tennis championships of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., were well advanced yesterday and will permit the starting of the doubles today. Only one match was played in Class A, Walter Merrill Hall easily defeating Lyle E. Mahan in straight sets. The winner was at the top of his game and outplayed the former Columbia University champion.

Two interesting matches were played in Class B. A. R. Dunham defeated W. Black 12—10, 3—6, 6—3. In all forty games were played and the contest required over two hours to reach a decision. The defeat of F. C. Newcomb by J. T. Harrison came as a surprise. Newcomb lost the first set 8—6, but showed his real form in the second, leading at 6—1. The third and deciding set was close, but Newcomb unexpectedly fell off in his play and lost the match. George S. Groesbeck and H. C. Worth reached the fourth round of this division.

In Class C E. L. Satterlee, F. Roger, and E. T. Crilley were the only survivors in the fourth round, while there are two empty brackets to be filled in the second. The summary:

Class A Championship.—Second Round—Walter Merrill Hall defeated Lyle E. Mahan, 6—3, 6—3.

Class C. Championship.—Second Round—J. F. Kenny defeated E. D. Hubbard, 6—2, 6—3; A. C. Scott defeated H. Townsend, 6—2, 7—5; D. L. Weaver defeated Dr. Shine, 6—8, 4—6, 6—0; R. M. Stockwell defeated L. J. Carruthers, 6—3, 6—0.

Third Round—E. L. Satterlee defeated F. C. Fuller, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2; F. Roger defeated A. C. Scott, 6—1, 6—1; E. T. Crilley defeated E. M. Leask, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Class B Championship.—Second Round—C. G. Heylman defeated E. M. Alger, 6—1, 6—1; A. R. Dunham defeated W. Black, 12—10, 3—6, 6—3; J. T. Harrison defeated F. C. Newcomb, 8—6, 1—6, 6—4; M. Ackerman defeated J. W. Travell, 6—2, 6—3; J. D. Gengler defeated W. D. Bourne, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round—H. C. Worth defeated L. H. Fitch, 7—5, 6—2; George S. Groesbeck defeated J. D. Gengler, 6—1, 6—2.

Tennis Finals at Sunningdale.

The men's open tennis tournament of the Sunningdale Country Club at Mount Vernon closed yesterday with the finals in the singles and doubles. Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Breck in the final round of the singles in straight sets, and Voshell and Baggs won the doubles title from D. E. Young and Goldman at 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—Rosenbaum defeated Leo, 6—2, 8—6.

Semi-final Round—Breck defeated Sinnott, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Rosenbaum defeated Goldman, 7—9, 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round—Rosenbaum defeated Breck, 6—3, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Voshell and Baggs defeated Leo and Dreyfuss, 6—2, 7—5. D. E. Young and Goldman defeated Rosenbaum and Chambers, 6—2, 5—7, 8—6.

Final Round—Voshell and Baggs defeated D. E. Young and Goldman, 6—3, 6—3.

Bath Beach Tennis Tourney.

Preston Cumming and Miss E. Fohft won the mixed doubles tennis tournament of the Marine and Field Club yesterday on the club courts at Bath Beach, defeating Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bailey in the final round in straight sets at 6—2, 6—4. The summary:

Mixed Doubles, Third Round.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bailey defeated Miss Elise Webster and H. P. Underwood, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bailey defeated Mrs. W. F. Watson and W. F. Carell, 6—4, 6—1; Miss E. Fohft and Preston Cumming defeated Miss Bertha Teston and W. Hazard, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round.—Miss E. Fohft and Preston Cumming defeated Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bailey, 6—2, 6—4.

PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW.

Entries for Open Air Exhibition at Locust Valley Close Today.

Entries for the Piping Rock Horse Show close today. Interest in this show has been growing steadily for several years back, and everything now indicates that Oct. 1, 2, and 3, the dates selected for the entertainment, will furnish something for the lovers of horses in competition far above the offering of previous years. This assertion is based on the support tendered in every department. Without being able as yet to state the total number of entries, those already received well warrant the assertion that in each of the fifty-four classes that are to be decided all records for this show will be exceeded.

The judging of the different classes have been assigned to the following amateur horsemen: Saddle horses, E. T. H. Talmage; hunters, Harry Worcester Smith; ponies, E. Victor Loew; polo ponies, John E. Cowden; officers' chargers, J. W. B. Corey; military classes, Col. W. J. Nicholson, Second Cavalry.

Big Stables for Bowie Track.

Most of the American horses racing in Canada and many Eastern stables of prominence will take part in the inaugural meeting at Bowie, Md., of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, Oct. 1 to 10, ten racing days. The new track, which will be known as Prince George's Park, is situated midway between Baltimore and Washington on the electric line connecting the two cities. It is a mile ellipse, with a seven-furlong chute for sprint races.

The first meeting will be conducted under a fair association license, but next season the management of Prince George's Park will apply for the dates formerly assigned to Norfolk. The purses this Fall will range from $400 to $800, and there will be seven races a day.

The officers of the inugural meeting will be Carter Hall, William D. Bowie, and William P. Spurgeon, stewards; J. A. Murphy and J. H. Anderson, judges of the finish; George T. Miller, starter, and Joseph McLennan, clerk of the course and scales. The Jockey Club weight scale will be used, and Jockey Club rules of racing and forfeit regulations will be enforced.

No Successor to J. E. Sullivan.

Out of respect to the memory of the late James E. Sullivan, who for more than twenty years held the position, the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, at its annual meeting tonight, probably will decide to leave the office of President vacant for the next year. A tentative agreement to this effect has been reached by a majority of the New York delegates and will probably be put through without opposition. Thus the duties which Mr. Sullivan discharged in such faultless manner will fall upon Fred W. Rubien, who appears to be the unanimous choice for the Vice Presidency.

It is expected that the present incumbents will be re-elected without opposition. Herman Obertubessing will undoubtedly succeed himself as handicapper and Andrew F. Tully as Secretary Treasurer. Just a week before he died Mr. Sullivan conferred with Jake Stumpf regarding his intention of retiring from the Registration Committee, and the latter decided he would again become a candidate for the board. But if he is elected it will not be as Chairman, for that position is said to be slated for George Matthews of the Long Island Athletic Club.

Walkers in Thirty-Mile Trip.

Thirty-two members of the Walkers' Club of America turned out for the regular Sunday walk yesterday. The route was from Forty-second Street Ferry to Carlstadt, N. J., and return. Sixteen of the walkers who are training for the race to West Point in October and the twenty-five-mile championship race in November continued on to Paterson and return, making a total distance of over thirty miles. Those who walked were Lackemacher, Hocking, Trefry, Sr., Trefry, Jr., Schwartz, Hasson, Heath, Hefferman, Roiker, Rode, Abbiahl, Morrell, Hickey, Baumgarten, Haisser, Hotz, Gage, Goldstein, McFadden, Anthony, Powell, Reichstein, Streitch, Hill, Way, P. Anthony, J. Gerschant, I. Gerschandt, Covino, H. Blackham, and W. Blackham. Next Sunday's walk will be from South Ferry to Midland Beach and return, starting 8:30 A. M.

Columbia Oval Soccer Team Wins.

The Columbia Oval soccer eleven fought hard in their encounter with the Hollywood Inn F. C. at Nepera Park, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon to overcome a one-goal lead, so that when time was called the visitors were leading by 2 goals to 1.

F. D. ROOSEVELT EXPLICIT.

He Tells One Rival, McDonogh, What Kind of a Democrat He Is.

Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday answered a long letter received from James S. McDonogh, who is also a Democratic primary candidate for United States Senator. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy writes: "You have asked me so many questions that to answer them adequately would require a volume, but I believe with you that the voter should know as far as possible how candidates stand."

Then Mr. Roosevelt goes on: "I have not read in any of the papers how you stand on the various questions, and Ambassador Gerard is an entirely unknown quantity."

In the letter he says: "You ask what kind of a Democrat I am. This is easy to answer," and he continues with explicitness:

"I am a regular organization Democrat of Dutchess County, a New York State Democrat and a National Democrat. I am not an anti-Tammany Democrat, but, in this campaign, as in many others, I have taken a consistent position against the control of the Democracy of this State by Charles Francis Murphy, believing that he is a handicap to our Democracy. As to my position after the primaries, I have already announced that I believe that primary candidates should abide by the result of the primary.

"I should very much appreciate it if you would let me know where you stand in regard to Murphy's leadership. If nominated or elected, will you support Murphy's control, or will you maintain a diplomatic neutrality, or will you seek to obtain a leadership of higher ideals?"

CATHOLIC CHARITY MEETING

Bishop Currier Urges Neutrality at Washington Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—More than 400 representative leaders in the movement attended the annual Catholic Charities Conference, which opened in McMahon Hall, at the Catholic University of America, this morning. Mgr. Thomas J. Shana, rector of the university, welcomed the delegates and announced the receipt of the following cablegram from the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Ferrata:

"The Holy Father accepts with great pleasure the homage and felicitations of the National Conference of Catholic Charities and sends his best wishes for the success of the conference and gladly imparts his apostolic benediction."

The conference was opened with solemn mass. The sermon was by Bishop Charles Warren Currier of Havana, who urged the neutrality of all Americans during the war in Europe.

"Entering in the spirit of the President of the United States," said Bishop Currier, "let us be neutral, not with the don't care kind of neutrality, not with an indifferent neutrality, but with the neutrality of love. Unfortunate, misguided people are fighting, but that is no reason why we should draw the sword on one side or the other. A little patience, a little deliberation, an international conference might have prevented it all."

4 BONFIRE VICTIMS DIE.

Have Been 21 Deatns in 16 Days —Tragedies Preventable.

Four children died in Brooklyn hospitals yesterday from burns received playing around bonfires in vacant lots. Lillian Anderson, 4 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Anderson of 271 Fifty-first Street, died in the Norwegian Hospital; Fanny Braunstein, 3 years old, of 163 Throop Avenue, in the Eastern District Hospital; Bruna Pivara, 3 years old, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Pivera, in St. Catharine's Hospital, and Rose Oukner, 4 years old, of Hinsdale Avenue and New Lots Road, in the Kings County Hospital.

Dr. Charles F. Pabst, Coroner's physician of Brooklyn, said that the four fatalities yesterday made a total of twenty-one children burned to death since Sept. 4.

"These tragedies result from the children playing in the vacant lots, and is the result of the constant building of fires in these lots," he said. "It is against the city ordinances to do this, but it seems to be impossible to stop it. Only one remedy suggests itself, and that is that the parents fireproof the children's garments.

"This can be done with a solution of ammonium phosphate. Twenty-five cents' worth, bought at any drug store and dissolved in a gallon of water, makes a solution in which the children's garments can be soaked, and after drying they will be absolutely fireproof It does not hurt the clothes, and can be used for curtains or for all flimsy and inflammable things about the house."

HARBOR'S NEEDS URGED.

Dock Commissioner Smith Telegraphs New York Senators.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith last night gave out copies of an open telegram he had sent to Senators Root and O'Gorman at Washington, urging the importance of the appropriation required for this city's harbor improvements. Commissioner Smith said:

"Failure to provide funds for harbor channels will be nationally lamentable. New York Harbor's consequence in national defense is made conspicuous by events abroad. The commercial advantage of the Panama Canal business must be minimized to New York without immediate depth of harbor. If America really wants her share of the world's commerce, it must be made known to the peoples of the same that adequate channels are provided in our seaports. Failure in this will be approximate to isolating the United States from the commerce of the world.

"Government records show that over $1,106,000 has been spent on waterways, of which New York has received barely 1¼ per cent., although nearly 5 per cent. of the exports and imports of the nation clear through it. Not to begin at once the project as recommended by the army engineers may be properly called misfortune.

"Delay in the East River improvements by inaction of Congress has already brought serious consequences. Delay in starting tunnel work for Brooklyn subways will set us back a long time and cause a loss greater than the amount of the original bill. The European war brings unfortunate conditions upon us by lack of employment for those employed municipally and industrially, and in this particular case it would amount to calamity in the world of labor to suspend work already in hand."

Trial Delayed, He Hangs Himself.

Hopeless because he had been kept two months in prison without trial and was unable to obtain bail, David Daggert, 31 years old, of 65 Stratford Place, Newark, yesterday committed suicide by hanging in the Queens County Jail. Daggert was arrested at Far Rockaway charged with having a revolver and blackjack. He left notes to his mother and wife, in which he affirmed his innocence.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ava.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:46 | Sun sets..6:00 | Moon sets..6:43

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:23	8:48	2:11	2:40
Governors Island	8:41	9:02	2:37	3:10
Hell Gate	10:31	10:52	4:17	4:50

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 20.

SS Caldergrove, Bombay, July 25.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 17.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 17.
SS Santiago, Galveston, Sept. 12.
SS Anselma de Larrinaga, Boston, Sept. 16.
SS Bloemfontein, Manila, July 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Zeeland	Liverpool	Sept. 11
St. Paul	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Cameronia	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 12
Minnewaska	London	Sept. 12
Brazos	San Juan	Sept. 16
Borinquen	San Juan	Sept. 16
Guantanamo	Cienfuegos	Sept. 17
Principello	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Trinidad	Bermuda	Sept. 19
Allianca	Colon	Sept. 15
Chr. Knudsen	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Parima	Barbados	Sept. 17
Hanseat	Rotterdam	Sept. 9
Concettina	Jamaica	Sept. 16
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 16
Iroquois	Mobile	Sept. 15
Capac	Coronel	July 29
El Norte	Galveston	Sept. 15
America	Palermo	Sept. 9
DUE TOMORROW.		
Chicago	Havre	Sept. 14
Antilles	Genoa	Sept. 11
American	Rotterdam	Sept. 8
Virginie	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Havana	Havana	Sept. 19
Hero	Penarth	Sept. 8
Esparta	Port Limon	Sept. 15
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 19
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Olympic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Siddons	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 10
Magdalena	Kingston	Sept. 18
El Siglo	Galveston	Sept. 17
DUE THURSDAY.		
Mauretania	Liverpool	Sept. 19
New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Santa Marta	Cristobal	Sept. 17
Stephano	St. John's	Sept. 22
Santa Cecilia	Colon	Sept. 17
El Dia	New Orleans	Sept. 19
DUE FRIDAY.		
Adriatic	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Sept. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Sept. 22
El Oriente	Galveston	Sept. 19
DUE SATURDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 19
Esperanza	Havana	Sept. 23
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Sept. 15
Emilia S. de Perez	Corunna	Sept. 9
Alamo	Key West	Sept. 22
Kong Haakon	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Tomasso Savoia	Naples	Sept. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Purus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Fimreite, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
*Lusitania, Liverpool	—	1:00 A.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentra, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.		
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Byron, Bahia	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Esparta, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Antilla, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Olympic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zeeland, Liverpool	—	10:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Minnewaska, London	—	10:30 A.M.
Virginie, Bordeaux	—	3:00 P.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	—	1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 20.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 267 miles E. at 11:30 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. American Line.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York; no time or distance given; due 21st, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Principello, Rotterdam to New York; no time or distance given; due 21st, forenoon. Uranium Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Larimer, Sabine to Bayonne, was 115 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Mallory Line.

SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 98 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Gulfoil, towing Shenango, Port Arthur to Bayonne, was 44 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 441 miles S. at noon. Savannah Line.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 258 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 540 miles S. at 6 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 86 miles S. of Ambrose at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 161 miles S. at noon.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 186 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.

SS Energie, Tuxpam to New York, was 172 miles S. at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 184 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Santa Cecilie, Balboa to New York, was 32 miles S. at 8 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carpathia, at Naples, Sept. 20.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, from Glasgow, Sept. 19.
SS Stephen, from Para, Sept. 20.
SS Taormina, from Genoa, Sept. 19.
SS Stampalia, from Naples, Sept. 18.
SS Minnehaha, from London, Sept. 19.

Passed.

SS Minnetonka, New York for London, passed Scilly.
SS Flandre, New York for Havre, passed Scilly.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Minnesota	Sept. 21
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Sept. 21
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Sept. 21
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Teucer	Sept. 24
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Sept. 24
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru	Sept. 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	Sept. 25
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Sept. 30

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 23, SS Athenai.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 21, SS
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Sept. 23, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 21, SS Regina d'Italia.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 15; Hongkong, Aug. 18; Shanghai, Aug. 22; Wellington, Aug. 23; Auckland, Aug. 24; Melbourne, Aug. 28; Sydney, Aug. 29; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 11—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Ventura and Manchuria, were dispatched east on Sept. [illegible] and are due in New York on the morning of [illegible], Sept. [illegible].

THRIFT'S MILLIONS BULGE POSTAL BANKS

New York Office Took $50,000 a Day in Deposits in August.

MONTH'S GAIN $926,842

About $48,000,000 on Deposit Throughout the Country—This State Far in the Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

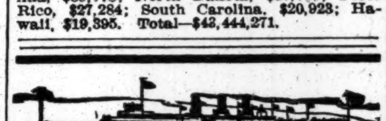
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There are now 9,653 Post Offices that are postal savings bank depositories. New York City, with $5,366,544 on deposit at the end of August, leads all offices in postal savings deposits. Deposits for the whole country at the end of August, according to an announcement made tonight, amount to about $48,000,000. The New York office, with an increase of $926,842 in August, made the largest gain for the month. The average daily receipts in New York during August were approximately $50,000. Other offices showing large increases in the month are:

Chicago, $184,000; Boston, $115,000; Detroit, $76,000; Newark, $54,000; Los Angeles, $52,000; Portland, Ore., $51,000; Cleveland, $45,000; Butte, $44,000; Kansas City, Mo., $43,000; Milwaukee, $42,000; St. Louis, $35,000; Pittsburgh, $33,000; Minneapolis, $28,000; Buffalo, $27,000; Seattle, $27,000; Philadelphia, $26,000; Cincinnati, $26,000; St. Paul, $25,000; Toledo, $24,000; Columbus, $22,000; Tacoma, $21,000, and Denver, $20,000.

Final figures are not yet available for Brooklyn and San Francisco, but data available would indicate increases of $285,000 and $65,000 respectively. The accounts of the system, audited to include June 30, 1914, showed $43,444,271 to the credit of depositors on that date.

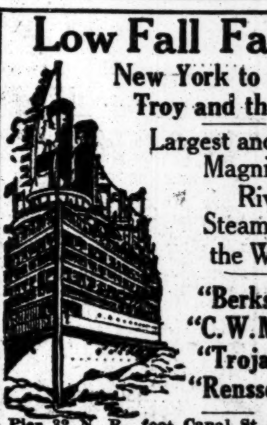
The balances on deposit June 30 in the several States, the District of Columbia, and island possessions, are as follows:

New York, $7,593,289; Ohio, $3,670,982; Illinois, $3,596,470; Pennsylvania, $3,266,473; California, $3,074,345; Massachusetts, $2,085,856; Washington, $1,599,853; Missouri, $1,520,185; Minnesota, $1,508,363; Michigan, $1,483,721; Oregon, $1,341,489; Colorado, $1,112,223; New Jersey, $1,075,021; Wisconsin, $1,068,379; Indiana, $1,044,193; Montana, $755,761; Connecticut, $683,838; Kansas, $665,532; Texas, $557,946; Nevada, $382,367; Kentucky, $360,161; Nebraska, $358,760; Rhode Island, $358,233; Iowa, $344,790; Idaho, $338,446; Oklahoma, $303,273; New Hampshire, $293,841; Arizona, $291,960; District of Columbia, $263,978; Tennessee, $251,554; Louisiana, $212,621; Florida, $212,534; Maine, $207,789; Virginia, $196,159; Arkansas, $153,120; Mississippi, $152,835; Utah, $152,049; West Virginia, $121,141; Alabama, $114,890; Wyoming, $110,562; Maryland, $95,426; Georgia, $73,951; New Mexico, $72,831; Vermont, $61,192; South Dakota, $60,715; Delaware, $50,049; North Carolina, $39,778; North Dakota, $37,745; Porto Rico, $27,284; South Carolina, $20,923; Hawaii, $19,395. Total—$43,444,271.



Hudson River
by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Steamer "Mary Powell"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail, $1.10.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

Low Fall Fares
New York to Albany, Troy and the North



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In this connection, the Geological Survey points out, it is interesting to note that last year the reported sales from 838 commercial springs in the United States were more than 57,000,000 gallons, having a total value of $5,500,000. The recent activity of the New York State Reservation Commission in conserving the natural mineral waters at Saratoga Springs, as well as improving local conditions, is of interest in calling attention to the many opportunities in this country for utilizing such waters and adopting modes of treatment similar to those which have made the bath resorts of Germany and Austria famous.

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*CRETIC, Sept. 26, noon | †CANOPIC, Oct. 3

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Under the American Flag
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St. Paul, Sept. 23, n'n | New York, Sept. 30, n'n

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New York—London
Min'waska, Sept. 26, 10:30am. | Min'haha, Oct. 3, 10am.

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FRANCE . . . Oct. 7, 10 A. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

There stand out prominently from last week's developments several important matters which contain promise of highly favorable influence upon the business and financial outlook. It was made clear for one thing that there is a large investment demand for securities providing the yield is made attractive to investors. That was plainly shown by the very ready response which was made to the New York City securities offered for public subscription last week. It is true that these are short-term issues running from one to three years, and it is also true that they bear what is for a security of this grade the very unusual interest of 6 per cent., but the attractive character of this offering does not militate against the main significance of the fact that they were largely oversubscribed within twenty-four hours of the public offering.

There is thus shown to exist an investment demand which should be encouraged and in appealing to which the corporations of the country should be supported by all reasonable means. It is particularly important in this connection that the Commerce Commission on Saturday granted the application of the railroads for a rehearing of the freight rate increase case. The granting of the rehearing cannot be taken as tantamount to a favorable decision by the commission on the question of an increase, but it is reasonable to assume under the circumstances that the commission is at least kindly disposed toward granting the railroads some relief to enable them to meet the conditions brought about by the war. It is expected that President Wilson will in due course do something more to further the cause of the railways, which he has already commended to the friendly co-operation of the whole country. The petition to the commission was made by the railroads only after their representatives had conferred with several members of the commission, and it can hardly be regarded as a rash jumping at conclusions if it be inferred that the chances of obtaining an increase in rates is greatly in favor of the railroads.

If that be the outcome of the case the railroads will be in much better position to appeal to investors for the funds which they need in the first place for refunding operations and in the second place for further additions to their facilities. It must not be forgotten in the present lull in business that such increases in the facilities of the railways will in due time be needed and they cannot be provided unless the railroads are in a position to appeal successfully for new capital. In addition to these considerations there is special need at the moment of supporting railroad securities as a means of facilitating the return of the security markets, and of the banking and business situations as a whole to a normal state.

The financial community already is beginning to feel it safe to remove some of the restrictions which were put on trading in stocks and bonds when the war broke out. This has been done so far principally in respect to bonds, but more thought is being given to the desirability of resuming trading in stocks as well as in bonds. Anything which helps to that end will render credit freer and that in turn will help business, even that which may appear to be very far removed from the Stock Exchange for much such business is affected by the conditions resulting from the suspension of trading.

But there was more than prospective improvement in the situation last week. The high rates in the foreign exchange market which reflected one important phase of the strain caused by the war began to yield rapidly, and at the week's close sterling exchange had shown a net decline of about 4 cents. That was partly in response to the means adopted to finance the foreign obligations of New York City, and in part it occurred in anticipation of the success of the plan for a country-wide gold pool to be used to provide payments which have to be made abroad. That plan has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board, whose support was sought by bankers from this and other cities, and it only remains for the banks in this and in other reserve cities to give the proposal their earnest co-operation. It deserves their support for the reason that it will help to facilitate the movement of trade and will help at the same time to maintain this country's credit abroad. That is not unimportant even from a purely selfish and practical point of view. The more promptly and the more satisfactorily we fulfill our obligations to the European markets the less selling of our securities will be done by Europe, and we have much at stake, of course, in limiting foreign liquidation of our securities as much as possible.

Stocks and bonds sold by Europe at sacrifice prices would undoubtedly yield great profits to this country in time, but the inconvenience of the present time would be greatly increased by heavy selling from abroad. It is very generally believed that some means must be found of dealing with that particular problem before the stock market here can be fully reopened. The best means of all would be the development of a credit trade balance so large that we could easily absorb the securities Europe might want to sell. But that would necessarily be a matter of slow growth. Meanwhile by such steps as the prompt fulfilment of all our obligations on the other side and by the strengthening of the position of the railroads through the grant of an increase in rates we will be lessening the proportions of the problem of foreign liquidation which we will have to face when we undertake to resume stock exchange trading.

Despite the large shipments of gold made last week to Ottawa in connection with the financing of the New York City foreign debt the bank statement on Saturday showed a gain in cash of more than $11,000,000. That it is true was not sufficient to offset the increase in reserve requirements due to the lending of $100,000,000 to New York City and the city's deposit of that amount in the banks of this city, but it went far enough in that direction to keep the increase in deficit down to $3,300,000. There will, of course, be many cross currents in the loan account, but it is not to be expected that any further such large increase as was reported last week will recur in the near future. It may well be on the other hand that reserve money will continue to flow to New York and gradually offset not only the further losses through gold shipments, but also the existing deficit. The banks are making freer use of Aldrich-Vreeland notes for the retirement of Clearing House loan certificates and the amount of these will presumably steadily decrease from this time on.

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Astor Trust Company
Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

Money awaiting permanent investment, or funds held for specific purposes may be deposited with this company for definite periods of time on Certificates of Deposit, and earn a larger rate of interest than can be paid on deposits subject to cheque.

Trustee for Personal Trusts.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of

THE CENTURY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $391,846.25,) market value		$390,079.50
Private securities, (book value, $51,595.97,) market value		486,841.56
Mortgages owned		8,671.68
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		120,905.02
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		870,978.20
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,865,180.50
Overdrafts		442.95
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$436,212.36	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	113,638.69	
		549,851.05
Specie		509,145.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		290,697.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$342,424.60	
Other cash items	57,687.45	
		400,112.05
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		1,810.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures and safe deposit vaults	$50,067.13	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	10,732.73	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,500.00	
Prepaid expense	2,462.52	
		67,762.88
Total		$8,561,916.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values, surplus fund		461,293.22
Surplus on book values, $516,171.38.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$26,115.12	
Deposits by the State of New York	150,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$5,975,490.85	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	96,148.65	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,245.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	739,294.98	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	87,404.67	
Certified checks	61,016.14	
Unpaid dividends	110.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	52,308.24	
		7,165,152.30
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		375,000.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,810.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$6,666.64	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	9,657.73	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,500.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	39,357.00	
		59,181.37
Total		$8,561,916.89

Why England and Germany Went to War.

The Official "White Papers" of both countries in pamphlet form. Full text of the White Paper of the British Foreign Office and the Memorandum issued by the German Government, both of which were printed exclusively in The New York Times. Of inestimable value to all who wish to form a coherent and unprejudiced opinion of the relative position of Great Britain and Germany in regard to responsibility for the war.

Price Ten Cents by mail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square, NEW YORK.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,054,753.33,) market value		$1,054,753.33
Private securities, (book value, $3,158,977.95,) market value		3,010,008.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		10,046,261.45
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,476,870.41
Overdrafts		3.98
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$316,533.89	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	553,237.64	
		869,771.53
Specie		4,119,684.81
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		3,087,448.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,586,620.95	
Other cash items	60,074.64	
		1,646,695.59
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		82,300.00
Clearing House account, net balance		2,510,000.00
Total		$38,802,792.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	197,086.49	
		6,197,086.49
Surplus on book values, $6,289,456.44		
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,336,668.63	
Deposits subject to check	17,752,205.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	528.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,126.73	
Certified checks	319,530.42	
Unpaid dividends	695.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	8,639,020.85	
		31,055,776.01
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$24,229.55	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	25,700.00	
		49,929.55
Total		$38,802,792.05

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $40,950.00,) market value		$40,950.00
Private securities (book value, $122,358.63,) market value		117,721.13
Real estate owned		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		22,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		279,800.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		496,684.92
Overdrafts		685.89
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$194,355.19	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	15,799.42	
		210,154.61
Specie		131,962.42
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		25,279.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$65,928.98	
Other cash items	1,908.14	
		67,837.12
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		4,000.00
Total		$1,534,805.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	78,229.73	
		178,229.73
Surplus on book values, $177,837.28.		
Deposits:		
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits, subject to check	$1,064,489.22	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,586.96	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	46,074.28	
Certified checks	2,856.45	
Unpaid dividends	150.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	39,519.07	
		1,155,675.36
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	$1,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	400.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	4,000.00	
		5,900.00
Total		$1,534,805.09

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY CENTRAL BANK

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Private securities, (book value, none;) market value		$1,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		28,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		108,482.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		414,529.16
Overdrafts		90.58
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$64,153.38	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	15,846.00	
		79,999.38
Specie		52,091.69
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		18,900.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$9,418.10	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	584.11	
Safe deposit vault	6,500.00	
		16,502.21
Total		$714,845.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Undivided profits		34,988.88
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$85,000.00	
Deposits otherwise preferred	11,542.92	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	520,023.44	
Other certificates of deposit	5,750.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	175.75	
Certified checks	6,685.73	
Extend total deposits.		579,177.84
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	508.75	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	170.00	
		678.75
Total		$714,845.47

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE,
Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 21st, 1914, the Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 5th, 1914, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 22nd, 1914.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, September 10, 1914.

$100,000,000

NEW YORK CITY 6% REVENUE BONDS AND CORPORATE STOCK NOTES

Maturing as follows:

$57,000,000 6% Corporate Stock Notes due September 1, 1915
$18,000,000 6% Revenue Bonds due September 1, 1916
$25,000,000 6% Revenue Bonds due September 1, 1917

Price 100 and Accrued Interest

These three issues are direct obligations of the City of New York
Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
Exempt from all taxation in New York State except for State purposes
(Temporary receipts of the City will be deliverable before Tax Day, October 1)

Interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on March 1st and September 1st

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York

Coupon form in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000
Registered form in denominations of $500 and multiples thereof as desired
Coupon and registered forms interchangeable.

We are advised that these bonds and notes are available for the following purposes:

1. *As part collateral for circulation, under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act of May 30, 1908.*
2. *As security under the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York State.*
3. *As an investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State and elsewhere.*

A syndicate of banks and trust companies of New York City has purchased these bonds from the City at par and accrued interest. A large part of the bonds having been withdrawn from sale by the subscribing banks and trust companies, we offer the remainder, on their behalf, for public subscription at the cost price.

Subscription books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, September 22nd, 1914, or earlier, in our discretion, without notice. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Applications for bonds should be accompanied by a remittance in New York funds of $50 for each $1,000 bond applied for. The balance will be payable at the offices of the undersigned, Monday, September 28th. If only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the amount remaining to be paid.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. *KUHN, LOEB & CO.*

New York, September 17th, 1914.

Established 1870.
Dominick & Dominick
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
115 Broadway, New York

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1951:

Referring to its notice of August 24, 1914, and to previous notices, the Committee informs holders of bonds still undeposited that it does not undertake to represent such undeposited bonds, and that it considers itself free, without further notice of its intention so to do, to refuse to permit deposits to be made subsequent to October 1, 1914.

Until October 1, 1914, bonds may be deposited with Central Trust Company of New York at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or with Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, or in Berlin or in Amsterdam with the depositaries in said cities.

New York, September 21, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
JAMES N. WALLACE,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
HARRY BRONNER,
CHARLES W. COX,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

SECURED DEBT TAX

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENT FOR 1915

BONDS subject to the provisions of the Secured Debt Tax Law (Article XV. of the Tax Law) must be registered with the State Comptroller on or before September 30, 1914, if exemption from the forthcoming personal tax assessment is to be claimed, as debts cannot be deducted from the value of such securities.

Full information as to the registration of such bonds can be obtained at the local office of the State Comptroller, Room 2919, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Telephone 7400 Cort.)

William Sohmer
State Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

SHEFFIELD FARMS-SLAWSON DECKER CO.

COMMON AND PREFERRED.

"RESOLVED, That a dividend of 1½% be paid December 1st, 1914, to holders of the Preferred Stock of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, as of record at the close of business November 21st, 1914.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That for the purpose of paying said dividend the books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company close at 12 noon, November 21st, 1914, and reopen 10 A. M., December 2d, 1914."

The usual monthly dividend of 1% was declared payable to the holders of the Common Stock on record September 19th, 1914.

D. S. HORTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated February 1st, 1913, Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company will pay on October 1st, 1914, to the Adjustment Income Mortgage bondholders, the sum of $10 per $1,000 bond, being the rate of interest earned and declared for the six months ended June 30th, 1914.

Upon presentation of Coupon No. 3, payment will be made at the office of the company's fiscal agents, Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

[illegible], Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The J. G. White Management Corporation.
48 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1914, payable Thursday, October 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 18th, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 9, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. September 30, 1914.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.
New York, September 16th, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1914, payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business, September 21st, 1914.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.
30 Broad St., New York, Sept. 17, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. upon this Company's capital stock will be paid on October 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1914. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, September 9th, 1914.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1914.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 11, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company of THREE PER CENT., (75 Cents per share,) payable on October 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, September 21st, 1914.

WALTER M. BRIGGS, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, September 15, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 1st, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed from September 19th to that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, Sept. 15, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENTUM (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable October 1st, 1914. Transfer books will remain closed from 12 o'clock noon September 19th, 1914, to 10 o'clock A. M. October 1st, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
September 15, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record September 30, 1914.

THOMAS C. FRY, Cashier.

BLAKE & KNOWLES STEAM PUMP WORKS

To the Holders of Preferred Stock:

The undersigned, owning and representing a large majority of the total Preferred Stock, have at the request of the majority holdings consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests, and hereby invite the outstanding holders to deposit their certificates of stock, endorsed in blank, with the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, not later than September 25th, 1914, under the terms of a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be had on application to the Depositary or the Secretary.

Owing to the omission to pay the preference dividend for the first time in upwards of twenty years and to the appointment of Receivers of the International Steam Pump Company, which by virtue of its ownership of the common stock controls your Company and to the assertion by the International Company of a large debt against your Company, immediate action on your part is necessary for the protection of your interests.

Dated September 18th, 1914.

GEORGE F. BLAKE,
ADOLPH G. HUPFEL,
ALFRED NATHAN,
EBEN B. SYMONDS,
FRANCIS F. WHITE,
Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
Counsel.
HARRY HOFFMAN, Secretary,
37 Wall Street, New York.

To the Holders of Thirty-Year First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO., Due March 1st, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above-mentioned Company, under the mortgage from said Company to the Columbia Trust Company, as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-five cents ($27,123.65), will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before October 7th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than 102% of the face amount of such bonds and accrued interest.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Trust Officer.

Dated, New York, September 3, 1914.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF ITHACA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS:

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds now issued and outstanding secured by a mortgage of the Ithaca Electric Light & Power Company to Ithaca Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 1st, 1904, and known as Ithaca Electric Light & Power Company First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, are called for redemption, and that the same will be redeemed at the next interest period, October 1st, 1914, at 102 per cent. and accrued interest. Payment will be made on that date at the office of the Ithaca Trust Company, Trustee under said mortgage, in the City of Ithaca, State of New York, upon presentation and surrender of such bonds, with all coupons not theretofore matured attached. No further interest will run on said bonds after October 1st, 1914.

ITHACA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY,
H. B. BROWN, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Lake Superior Corporation will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 16th day of September, 1914, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until the 8th day of October, 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, September 1st, 1914.

J. FRATER TAYLOR,
President.
THOMAS GIBSON,
Secretary.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, dividends, and interest reported of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on the 1st day of August, 1914, in accordance with Section 214 of the Banking Law:

Full name and last known residence of depositor, date of original deposit, amount of deposit:

Estate of Henry C. Adams, unknown, Dec. 21, 1894	$148.15
Adela Delgardo, unknown, Aug. 1, 1895	177.25
Estate of Susan Spofford, care Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, 52 Wall Street, New York City, July 6, 1896	110.45
Philip C. Slaughter, assignee, 54 Stone Street, New York City, Oct. 14, 1898	55.07
H. S. Bradford, unknown, Aug. 17, 1865	240.00
R. W. Donnell and L. W. Meyer, Trustees, St. Joseph Bridge Sinking Fund, unknown, Jan. 14, 1880	93.46
Thomas C. F. Buckley, unknown, May 20, 1880	76.81
Wm. Bunker, Treasurer, unknown, Dec. 17, 1885	296.50
J. R. Clark, Jr., Assignee H. E. Dibble & Co., unknown, Nov. 13, 1878	289.55
Jacob Hunter, Administrator, care Albert Mathews, 31 Pine St., New York City, Dec. 11, 1884	197.04
Asahel D. Levy & Jos. H. Patten, Exrs., unknown, July 26, 1866	57.26
Robert B. Mason, D. W. James, & H. L. Stout, Trustees, unknown, Apr. 2, 1874	224.78
Wm. Schall & N. A. Cowdray, Trustees, unknown, July 1, 1884	62.27
Wm. L. Skidmore & Simon de Vesser, "Drake vs. Goodrich," unknown, Nov. 11, 1868	91.88
E. H. Harriman & others, Interest Account, unknown, Jan. 21, 1901	138.66
Philo T. Ruggles, Receiver, in re North American Kerosene Gas Light Co., unknown, Aug. 11, 1865	629.03
Carrie S. Van Hornstein, unknown, Nov. 16, 1885	288.52
Chas. I. Bulkley, Assignee, unknown, Nov. 4, 1869	192.84
Janet L. Barney, care Henry A. Riley, 99 Nassau St., New York City, Dec. 22, 1879	87.58
Catharine E. Cropper, 1742 M St., Washington, D. C., July 16, 1906	2,170.79
Henry Lane Eno, unknown, May 1, 1899	252.27
Joseph Grinnell, Assignee of William Wilson, unknown, Jan. 26, 1864	1,926.88
Katharine Hofman, unknown, Dec. 11, 1901	900.00
John Keanzler, unknown, Jan. 15, 1859	156.00
John A. Sedgwick, unknown, Feb. 21 1877, and Oct. 30, 1886	560.31 390.17
Frederick Taylor, 234 Water St., New York City, May 8, 1890	4,000.00
Estate of Silvanus S. Townsend, 26 No. William St., New York City, May 13, 1901	560.45
Frederick L. Vulte, unknown, January 24, 1863	169.54
Joseph S. Squires, John B. Calvert, and Edward V. Thonall, Substituted Assignees, 120 Broadway, November 1, 1900	484.32
Stuyvesant Fish and E. H. Harriman, Trustees, Belleville & South Illinois Railroad Sinking Fund, unknown, April 4, 1899	1,794.30
Estate of Mary A. Riley, unknown, June 3, 1895	200.00
William H. McIntire, unknown, July 31, 1896	1,000.00
Benjamin C. Morris, 7 Exchange Court, New York City, May 17, 1883	896.63
Mary A. Price, 45 Division Street, New York City, October 3, 1904	455.09
Isaac D. Akin, care A. Leary, 73 William Street, New York City, August 1, 1883	600.00
William Cutting, unknown, May 29, 1883	1,000.00
J. H. Mortimer, unknown, February 6, 1883	744.40
Elizabeth A. Mereréau, unknown, July 7, 1879	65.00
John H. Platt, Assignee, Market Savings Bank, unknown, May 9, 1894	2,500.00
Adolphus D. Pape, 96 Broadway, New York City, November 15, 1907	62.20
Isabella Newton, care Wetmore & Bowne, 19 Nassau Street, New York City, October 8, 1881	103.50
Michael C. Gross, care J. Arthur Barrett, 11 Pine Street, New York City, October 28, 1898	150.00
Jacob K. Weiner, 126 Fifth Avenue, New York City, October 24, 1908	100.00
Josephine Weiden, 311 East 58th Street, New York City, March 10, 1896	9,142.81
Josephine and Herman J. Weiden, 311 East 58th Street, New York City, December 14, 1899	4,742.82
H. Sylvia A. H. Green, unknown, January 16, 1906	1,500.00
H. Sylvia A. H. Green, unknown, July 17, 1907	2,000.00
Elizabeth E. W. Adams, 24 East 46th Street, New York City, June 27, 1905	693.66
George E. Chisolm, 19 Liberty Street, New York City, December 16, 1907	127.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: WM. M. KINGSLEY, Vice President, and W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary of the United States Trust Company of New York, a corporation located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the United States Trust Company of New York, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said corporation on the first day of August, 1914.

WM. M. KINGSLEY, Vice President.
W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of September, 1914, before me.

H. E. SCHAPER,
(Seal.) Notary Public,
New York County No. 3420.

REPORT OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends and Interest, each amounting to Fifty Dollars or over. Reported by

Empire Trust Company.

New York, N. Y., on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Section 219:

Name and Address.	Date of Original Deposit.	Balance.
Dena May, 14 Av. A., New York City	June 11, 1908	$193.92
Publishing Society of New York, unknown	Nov. 22, 1905	172.10
Elizabeth Gallagher, Gdn., unknown	Apr. 7, 1908	297.03
Est. of Martin Sheehan, 100 William St., N.Y.C.	Apr. 1, 1907	315.55
Est. of Thomas B. J. Christopher, 111 B'way, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 17, 1903	130.83
Dr. John A. Harris, 141 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.	Apr. 29, 1908	145.00
Est. Benjamin E. Howard, Spencerville, Ohio	June 30, 1906	122.01
Wm. S. Hurley, Trustee, 16 Court St., B'klyn, N.Y.	Apr. 6, 1906	108.80
Interborough Metropolitan Co., 165 B'way, N. Y. C.	Jan. 1, 1907	313.57
Est. Frank Ledwith, 100 William St., N. Y. C.	May 8, 1908	188.66
Maurice Maas, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.	July 20, 1904	70.44
Est. Mary Milway, unknown	Apr. 27, 1907	291.09
Aumater Misel, Adm., unknown	Apr. 28, 1909	109.99
Panama Construction Co., Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Feb. 5, 1907	164.13
Pouso Alto Diamond Co., 182 Broadway, N.Y.C.	Feb. 9, 1909	70.61
Veta Grande Development Co., unknown	Oct. 5, 1905	177.68
Est. Edward Barnard Wells, unknown	Jan. 16, 1906	137.63
R. F. Derrickson, 542 5th Av., N. Y. C.	May 9, 1908	58.27
Grantwood Realty Co., Times Bldg., N.Y.C.	Nov. 5, 1906	67.36
Jas. McKenna, Ex'r., 486 11th Av., N. Y. C.	Sept. 20, 1904	584.75
Est. Henry L. Morgan, unknown	Apr. 24, 1903	978.20
San Carlos Opera Co., 140 West 42d St., N.Y.C.	Nov. 11, 1907	54.53
Sajun & Tahelram, 35 East 20th St., N. Y. C.	Feb 16, 1905	68.45
Society of Children of Mary Chapel Fund, 139 West 76th St., N. Y. C.	Dec. 12, 1906	118.28
Dorothy Von Palmenberg, Central Park West and 71st St., N. Y. C.	Feb. 10, 1904	104.55
Wm. S. Evans, in matter of Stettheimer & Vettiman, Emanuel Bloomingdale, assignee, unknown	Sept. 27, 1905	51.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.; Francis Henderson, Vice President, and Paul H. Hudson, Assistant Secretary, of the EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, a trust company located and doing business in the City of New York in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Empire Trust Company, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said trust company on the first day of August, 1914.

FRANCIS HENDERSON, Vice President.
P. H. HUDSON, Assistant Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of September, 1914, before me.

O. KELLY,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co. No. 1938.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors, to elect independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, to consider the annual report of the Directors for the fiscal year which ended June 30th, 1914, to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1914, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, October 9th, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

PRESENT MINIMUM STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

THE Stock Exchange ruled when it closed on July 30 that transactions in listed securities should be brought to a complete cessation, and the Clearing House Committee set about the liquidation of outstanding contracts. The Special Committee of Five appointed to handle the affairs of the Stock Exchange ruled on Aug. 12 that stocks could be bought and sold through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange at prices not less than the last prices of July 30. Trading through the Exchange Clearing House has been done under this restriction, modified, however, by a subsequent ruling of the committee that deductions from the prices ruling on July 30 could be made in the case of stocks selling ex dividend since that date. This has happened in a large number of stocks, and the minimum prices at which trading is permitted have been lowered by the amount of these dividend payments. The minimum prices now permitted and the yield on the basis of these prices are:

Stocks.	Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	P. C.	Period.	Minimum Prices.	Yield, P. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	$12,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	90⅝	6.6
Alaska Gold Mines	7,500,000	....	..	..	19⅛	..
Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25,046,200	....	..	..	6	..
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	15,759,600	....	..	..	32½	..
Amalgamated Copper Co.	153,887,900	Aug. 31, 1914	1½	Q	49⅝	12.1
Am. Agricultural Chem. Co.	18,330,900	July 15, 1914	1	Q	50⅛	8.0
American Beet Sugar Co.	15,000,000	Nov. 15, 1912	1¼	..	19	..
American Can Co.	41,233,300	....	..	..	19½	..
American Can Co. pf	41,233,300	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	78¼	8.0
Amer. Car & Found. Co.	30,000,000	July 1, 1914	½	Q	43⅝	4.6
Amer. Car & Found. Co. pf.	30,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	110¼	6.3
American Cities pf.	20,553,500	July 1, 1914	3	SA	59½	10.1
American Cotton Oil Co.	20,207,100	June 1, 1911	2½	..	32	..
American Express Co.	18,000,000	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	99	†4.0
Amer. Hide & Leath. Co.	11,274,100	....	..	..	3¼	..
Amer. Hide & Leath. Co. pf.	12,548,300	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	17	..
Amer. Ice Securities Co.	19,046,100	July 20, 1907	1¾	..	19⅞	..
American Linseed Co.	16,750,000	....	..	..	7⅛	..
American Linseed Co. pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾	..	25	..
Amer. Locomotive Co.	25,000,000	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..	20¼	..
Amer. Malt Cor. pf.	8,839,300	May 2, 1914	2	SA	32	12.5
Amer. Smelt. & Refin. Co.	50,000,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1	Q	51½	7.8
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	50,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	95¾	7.3
American Snuff Co.	11,001,700	July 1, 1914	3	Q	153	..
American Steel Foundries	16,218,000	June 30, 1914	½	Q	27	7.4
Amer. Sugar Refining Co.	45,000,000	July 2, 1914	1¾	Q	98¼	7.1
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	45,000,000	July 2, 1914	1¾	Q	106¼	6.6
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	344,674,600	July 15, 1914	2	Q	114	7.0
American Tobacco Co.	40,242,400	Sep. 1, 1914	*5	Q	210	..
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf., new	51,831,900	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	102½	5.8
American Woolen Co.	20,000,000	....	..	..	12	..
Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	116,537,000	July 15, 1914	75c.	Q	25	12.0
Atch., Topeka & S. F.	196,195,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	88⅛	6.7
Atch., Topeka & S. F pf.	114,199,500	Aug. 1, 1914	2½	SA	97¾	5.1
Atlantic Coast Line	67,558,000	July 10, 1914	3½	SA	114	6.1
BALDWIN LO. WORKS	20,000,000	July 1, 1914	1	SA	41	4.9
Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	20,000,000	July 1, 1914	3½	SA	105¾	6.6
Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	Sep. 1, 1914	3	SA	69	8.6
Baltimore & Ohio pf	60,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	2	SA	70½	5.7
Bethlehem Steel Cor	14,862,000	....	..	..	30	..
Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	14,908,000	July 1, 1914	1¼	Q	79⅞	6.3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	73,995,000	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	78	7.7
CALIFORNIA PETROL.	14,688,100	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	16⅛	..
California Petroleum pf.	12,390,500	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	48¼	15.0
Canadian Pacific	259,989,100	July 1, 1914	2½	Q	155	6.4
Central Leather	39,607,000	Feb. 2, 1914	2	..	28	..
Central Leather pf	33,282,200	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	95	7.3
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,793,700	June 30, 1914	1	Q	41½	..
Chicago Great Western	45,188,900	....	..	..	9¼	..
Chicago Great Western pf.	43,838,000	....	..	..	25	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	116,855,400	Sep. 1, 1914	2½	SA	82¾	6.0
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	116,274,900	Sep. 1, 1914	3½	SA	126½	5.5
Chicago & Northwestern	130,121,700	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	124¼	5.6
Chino Copper	4,349,400	June 30, 1914	75c.	Q	31½	9.9
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	..	21½	..
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	20	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	99,816,500	Sep. 15, 1914	1½	Q	115	5.2
Continental Can Co. pf.	5,250,500	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	82¼	8.5
Corn Products Ref. Co.	49,777,300	....	..	..	7⅛	..
Corn Products Ref. Co. pf.	29,826,900	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	58⅛	8.6
DEERE & CO. pf.	37,828,500	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	90¾	7.7
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	Sep. 21, 1914	2¼	Q	137¾	6.5
Del., Lack. & Western	42,277,000	July 20, 1914	2½	Q	390	5.1
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	49,778,400	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	8⅞	..
Distillers' Securities Cor.	30,818,700	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	11	..
ERIE	112,378,900	....	..	..	20½	..
Erie 1st pf.	47,892,400	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	32	..
Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	26½	..
FED. MIN. & SMELT.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	10	..
Federal Min. & Smelt. pf.	12,000,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1	Q	28½	14.2
GENERAL ELEC. CO.	101,420,800	July 15, 1914	2	Q	137	5.8
General Motors	16,067,200	....	..	..	58⅜	..
General Motors pf	14,412,900	May 1, 1914	3½	SA	79¾	8.8
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60,000,000	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	20	..
Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	30,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	86¼	8.1
Great Northern pf.	230,978,200	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	114	6.1
Gr. Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	1,500,000	Nov. 25, 1913	50c.	..	23	..
Guggenheim Exploration	20,391,800	July 1, 1914	87½c.	Q	39⅝	8.9
HOMESTAKE MINING	25,116,000	Aug. 25, 1914	65c.	M	108¾	7.2
ILLINOIS CENTRAL	109,296,000	Sep. 2, 1914	2½	SA	103½	4.8
Inspiration Consol. Cop.	14,459,160	....	..	..	15	..
Inter.-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	60,419,500	....	..	..	11	..
Interborough-Met. pf.	16,955,900	....	..	..	52	..
International Agri. Co. pf.	12,970,300	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	..	20¾	..
Inter. Harvester, N. J.	39,999,800	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	82	6.0
Inter. Harvester Cor.	39,998,900	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	83	..
Inter. Harvester. Cor. pf.	29,991,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	115¼	6.0
International Paper Co.	17,442,900	....	..	..	6¾	..
International Paper Co. pf.	22,539,700	July 15, 1914	½	Q	30½	6.6
KANSAS CITY SOUTH.	30,000,000	....	..	..	20¼	..
Kansas City South. pf.	21,000,000	July 15, 1914	1	Q	50⅛	8.0
Kayser (Julius) & Co. 1st pf.	2,750,000	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	107¼	6.5
LACK. STEEL CO.	35,000,000	Jan. 31, 1913	1	..	26½	..
Laclede Gas Co.	10,700,000	Sep. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	83¼	8.4
Lehigh Valley	60,501,700	July 11, 1914	2½	Q	122	8.1
Long Island	12,000,000	Nov., 1896	1	..	31	..
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	8,000,000	....	..	..	27½	..
Lorillard (P.) Co.	15,155,600	July 1, 1914	2½	Q	157½	6.3
Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	11,176,900	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	113¾	6.1
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	Aug. 10, 1914	3½	SA	127	5.5
MACKAY COMPANIES	41,380,400	July 1, 1914	1¼	Q	59⅜	8.4
Manhattan Eleva. gtd.	56,898,800	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	126½	5.5
May Department Stores pf.	8,002,500	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	97¾	7.2
Mexican Petroleum	34,091,800	Aug. 30, 1913	1½	..	53	..
Miami Copper	3,734,975	Aug. 15, 1914	50c.	Q	17	11.7
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	25,206,800	Apr. 15, 1914	3½	SA	101	7.0
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	....	..	..	10¼	..
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	13,000,000	Nov. 10, 1913	2	SA	27⅛	..
Missouri Pacific	83,112,500	Jan. 30, 1908	2½	..	8	..
Montana Power	27,057,600	July 1, 1914	½	Q	42	4.7
NASH., CHAT. & ST. L.	16,000,000	Aug. 1, 1914	3½	SA	135	5.1
National Biscuit Co.	29,236,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	120	5.8
National Biscuit Co. pf.	24,804,500	Aug. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	123¼	5.6
National Lead Co.	20,655,400	June 30, 1914	¾	Q	40⅞	7.5
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	124,564,800	....	..	..	7⅛	..
Nevada Con. Copper Co.	9,997,285	June 30, 1914	37½c.	Q	10¼	..
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	June 23, 1914	1½	Q	56½	10.7
New York Central	224,857,000	July 15, 1914	1¼	Q	78¾	6.4
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	180,013,200	Sep. 30, 1913	1½	..	51	..
N. Y., Ontario & Western	58,113,900	Aug. 4, 1913	2	..	18¼	..
Norfolk & Western	107,761,000	Sep. 19, 1914	1½	Q	96	6.2
North American	29,779,700	July 1, 1914	1¼	Q	62⅞	8.0
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	Aug. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	98¾	7.1
PACIFIC MAIL	20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1890	1	..	17½	..
Pacific Tel. & Telegraph	18,000,000	....	..	..	20	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	499,265,700	Aug. 31, 1914	1½	Q	103⅝	5.8
People's Gas, Chicago	35,000,000	Aug. 25, 1914	2	Q	104	7.6
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	37,174,000	Apr. 25, 1914	¾	..	65¼	..
Pitts. Coal Co. of N. J.	31,929,500	....	..	..	16½	..
Pitts. Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	27,071,800	July 25, 1914	1¼	Q	82	6.0
Pressed Steel Car Co.	12,500,000	Sep. 9, 1914	¾	Q	33¼	9.9
Pullman Co.	120,000,000	Aug. 15, 1914	2	Q	151⅞	5.2
QUICKSILVER	5,708,700	....	..	..	1	..
Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1901	½	..	1½	..
RAIL. STEEL SPG. CO.	13,500,000	May 20, 1913	2	..	19¾	..
Ray Consolidated Cop.	14,549,290	June 30, 1914	37½c.	Q	16¼	..
Reading	70,000,000	Aug. 13, 1914	2	Q	140	5.7
Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	July 9, 1914	1	Q	82	5.0
Rep. Iron & Steel Co.	27,352,000	....	..	..	18½	..
Rep. Iron & Steel Co. pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	78	..
Rock Island Co.	90,888,200	....	..	..	⅞	..
Rock Island Co. pf.	49,947,400	Nov. 1, 1905	1	..	1⅝	..
Rumely (M.) Co.	11,908,300	Mar. 3, 1913	1½	..	8	..
Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9,750,000	Apr. 1, 1913	1¾	..	22	..
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRAN.	29,000,000	....	..	..	2⅛	..
Seaboard Air Line	33,469,400	....	..	..	15	..
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22,576,500	Aug. 15, 1914	1	Q	47⅜	8.5
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1914	1	Q	168½	2.3
Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	8,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	120¼	5.8
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 1, 1910	1¼	..	19½	..
Southern Pacific	272,672,400	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	83⅜	7.2
Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	..	17¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Apr. 24, 1914	2½	SA	67½	..
Standard Milling	4,600,000	June 20, 1914	3	..	33	..
Studebaker Co.	27,931,600	....	..	..	28	..
Studebaker Co. pf.	12,180,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	81	8.6
TENNESSEE COPPER	5,000,000	Sep. 20, 1914	75c.	Q	24	12.5
Texas Co.	30,000,000	June 30, 1914	2½	Q	113	8.8
Texas Pacific	38,760,000	....	..	..	12	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	3,670,000	....	..	..	95	..
Third Avenue	16,476,700	....	..	..	33	..
Twin City Rapid Transit	21,353,500	July 1, 1914	1½	Q	93⅝	6.4
UNION BAG & PA. CO.	16,000,000	....	..	..	4	..
Union Bag & Pa. Co. pf.	11,000,000	Oct. 15, 1912	1	..	18½	..
Union Pacific	222,299,500	July 2, 1914	2	Q	111½	7.2
Union Pacific Warrants	....	....	..	..	26⅞	..
Union Pacific pf	99,569,300	Apr. 1, 1914	2	SA	77	5.1
United Cigar Mfgs.	10,847,500	Aug. 1, 1914	1	Q	40¼	10.0
United Rys. Invest. Co. pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 10, 1907	2½	..	22	..
U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. Co.	12,106,300	Dec. 1, 1907	1	..	9	..
United States Express Co.	10,000,000	May 15, 1912	3	..	72½	..
U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	6,000,000	July 15, 1914	1¾	..	78¼	..
United States Rubber Co.	36,000,000	July 31, 1914	1½	Q	44⅝	13.6
U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	59,376,700	July 31, 1914	2	Q	97	8.2
U. S. Steel Corporation	508,495,200	June 29, 1914	1¼	Q	50⅝	10.0
U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	360,314,100	Aug. 29, 1914	1¾	Q	104⅝	6.7
Utah Copper	16,242,900	June 30, 1914	75c.	Q	45¼	6.6
VA.-CAR. CHEM. CO.	27,987,400	Feb. 15, 1913	1½	..	21	..
Va.-Car. Chem. Co. pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1914	2	Q	96	8.3
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600	....	..	..	37	..
WELLS FARGO EX. CO.	23,967,300	July 15, 1914	3	SA	80	7.5
Western Maryland	49,429,200	....	..	..	12¾	..
Western Maryland pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 19, 1912	1	..	30	..
Western Union Telegraph	99,759,700	July 15, 1914	1	Q	52⅝	7.6
Westinghouse E. & M.	35,554,500	July 30, 1914	1	Q	65½	6.1
Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	3,998,700	July 15, 1914	1¾	Q	119	5.8
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000	....	..	..	2½	..
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900	....	..	..	29¾	..
Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	50,000,000	Sep. 1, 1914	1½	Q	88½	6.8
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	14,000,000	July 1, 1914	1¾	Q	114¼	6.1

*Scrip. †Dividend payable Oct 1 declared at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Where dividends have been deferred or other than cash dividends declared since July 30, the yield has not been computed.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends and Interest of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219:

Elizabeth W. Bartlett and Mrs. Neva B. Carling, Extxs. Estate of Harriet Bartlett, 75 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1903	$102.12
E. Smith, Referee, Jan. 30, 1892	83.87
Mrs. A. H. Paget, 11 East 61st St., New York City, Dec. 19, 1902	272.58
Freeman Clarke, Rochester, N. Y., Jau. 5, 1882	75.28
Jessie Taylor, 10 East 35th St., New York City, Mar. 3, 1903	75.50
G. T. Slade, care Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 20, 1908	81.38
Est. Joseph Richardson, Mar. 4, 1902	866.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., President, and WILLARD E. McHARG, Asst. Secretary, of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, located and doing business in the City of New York in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said trust company on the first day of August, 1914.

(Sgd.) GEO. C. VAN TUYL, Jr., President.
(Sgd.) WILLARD E. McHARG, Asst. Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of September, 1914, before me. (Sgd.) A. E. VOGLER,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal.]

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends, and Interest reported of the WEST SIDE BANK, on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Full name of depositor or shareholder, and last known residence or Post Office address; date of last deposit or withdrawal and balance.

George M. White; Seaboard Pub. Co., 10 and 12 East 23rd St., New York City, February 3rd, 1909 .... $96.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: THEO. M. BERTINE, 3rd Vice President, and JOHN H. MEYERHOLZ, Jr., Assistant Cashier, of the West Side Bank a corporation located and doing business in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the West Side Bank, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, as shown by the books of said corporation on the first day of August, 1914, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed.) THEO. M. BERTINE,
3rd Vice President.
JOHN H. MEYERHOLZ, Jr.,
Assistant Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of September, 1914, before me

(Signed.) NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 11.
Certificate filed in Register's Office No. [illegible]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF **KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY.**

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 28th day of September, 1914, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the Company, 18th floor, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the transaction of the following business:

(1) The presentation of the reports of the officers and action thereon;
(2) The election of Directors;
(3) The ratification and approval of the acts of the Directors and Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders;
(4) The transaction of such further business as may legally be brought before the meeting.

E. H. WESTLAKE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, September 7th, 1914.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Co.

New York, September 21, 1914.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held on Wednesday, October 21, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the principal office of the Company in the City of Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana.

The Polls for receiving ballots will be opened as soon as the organization of the meeting shall admit, and will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books of the Company will close on October 9, 1914, at the close of business on that day, and will reopen October 22, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago Ill., September 5th, 1914.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1,000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 25th, 1914, at the close of business on that day and will reopen October 7th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on October 5, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.
HENRY P. DUBOIS, Secretary.

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co.

September 10, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 1st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

E. U. MUDGE, President.
F. W. SARGENT, Secretary.

ALDERMEN ROOM RESTORED.

Seats Rearranged After the Plan Followed in Early Days.

When the Aldermen reassemble tomorrow after the Summer holidays they will find that their chamber has been restored to its original appearance. The cumbersome desks and chairs set in rows are gone, and the Aldermen will now be accommodated on much smaller seats, arranged in crescent formation to correspond with that usually adopted by legislative assemblies.

The board hopes before Christmas to dispose of two much-needed pieces of legislation, the new Building Code and the Codification of Ordinances.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 23d, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the following purposes: To determine whether the Executive Committee shall be reduced from seven to five members, to elect five Directors to hold office for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1914.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

ALEX MILLAR,
Secretary.

New York & East River Ferry Company.

61 Broadway.
New York, Sept. 18th, 1914.

The annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, October 1st, 1914, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 17th, 1914, at 3 P. M., and reopened on October 2d, 1914, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

"The New York Times Index, as a whole, we have found quite useful."—Cravath & Henderson, 52 William Street, New York City.—(Published quarterly; $8 a volume, $6 a year.)—Advt.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 14	$1.06	$1.02	$1.10½	$1.04⅛
Sept. 15	1.04⅝	1.00⅝	1.07¼	1.03
Sept. 16	1.09¼	1.08	1.12⅞	1.09
Sept. 17	1.08½	1.07	1.11⅞	1.09
Sept. 18	..	..	1.12	1.09⅝
Sept. 19	1.11½	1.11⅝	1.14⅝	1.13
Week's range	1.11½	1.00⅝	1.14⅝	1.03

	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 14	$1.18½	$1.11½
Sept. 15	1.15	1.10⅝
Sept. 16	1.19⅛	1.15½
Sept. 17	1.19	1.16
Sept. 18	1.19	1.16⅝
Sept. 19	1.21⅝	1.20⅝
Week's range	1.21⅝	1.10⅝

CORN.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 14	77½	75	72⅝	70⅝	75	72⅜
Sept. 15	76⅛	75¼	72	70¼	74⅝	72½
Sept. 16	78	76	72⅞	71½	75⅝	74⅜
Sept. 17	77½	76	72½	70¼	75⅛	72⅞
Sept. 18	78⅜	76	71⅞	70⅝	73⅝	72⅝
Sept. 19	79½	78⅛	73½	72½	75½	74
Week's range	79½	75	73½	70¼	75½	72½

OATS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 14	47¼	44	50⅝	46½	53⅜	49⅜
Sept. 15	45⅞	43¼	48⅝	45½	51⅛	48⅜
Sept. 16	47⅞	46½	50⅞	49	52⅞	52½
Sept. 17	47⅞	46⅝	50⅝	49¼	53⅝	52⅛
Sept. 18	47⅞	46⅞	50⅝	48⅜	53	51⅞
Sept. 19	48	47½	51⅛	50¼	54	52⅝
Week's range	48	43¼	51⅛	45½	54	48⅜

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 14	9.27	9.12	10.00	9.75
Sept. 15	9.27	9.17	9.92	9.80
Sept. 16	9.55	9.37	10.15	10.00
Sept. 17	9.57	9.40	10.17	10.00
Sept. 18	9.52	9.42	10.07	9.97
Sept. 19	9.67	9.62	10.22	10.17
Week's range	9.67	9.12	10.22	9.75

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 14	11.37	11.25	10.75	10.57
Sept. 15	11.32	11.25	10.77	10.62
Sept. 16	11.32	11.12	10.92	10.75
Sept. 17	11.07	10.80	10.82	10.65
Sept. 18	....	....	10.75	10.65
Sept. 19	11.05	11.00	10.85	10.80
Week's range	11.37	10.80	10.92	10.57

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 14	20.55	20.15
Sept. 15	20.60	20.20
Sept. 16	20.90	20.65
Sept. 18	20.67	20.45
Sept. 19	20.90	20.50
Week's range	20.90	20.15

To buy or sell a second-hand car consult the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times.—Advt.

M'ANENY DESCRIBES CITY PLANNING IDEA

New Commission Has Power to Carry Its Recommendations Into Effect.

STUDY OF FUTURE GROWTH

Complex Transit Problem, Limiting of Building Heights, and Districting Scheme Involved.

President McAneny, discussing the work of the new City Planning Committee yesterday, pointed out that its object was to solve the problems connected with the growth of the city. It consists of Mr. McAneny, as Chairman, and the five Borough Presidents, who control ten of the sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate. This distinguishes it from other City Planning Commissions, for it has the power not only to plan but to execute.

"For years," said Mr. McAneny, "we have talked of the faults of the city, its insanitary tenements, its unscientific street lay-out, its lack of small parks and playgrounds, the multiplication of skyscrapers in one small district. Is it not the part of common prudence to prevent the repetition of these mistakes?

"Improvements now under way, such as the dual subway system and the dock and terminal improvements, will fix the lines of development for twenty-five years. The subways are an example of what intelligent city planning may accomplish. We narrowly escaped committing ourselves to a plan of transit development which would have directed the growth of the city on unhealthful lines. As it is, we have chosen a system which will encourage the diffusion of the people over thinly settled districts, and make it possible to reach the centre of the city from these localities by a single 5-cent fare.

"Within the present boundaries of Greater New York there are large undeveloped areas. When the population has doubled the built-up portion of the city will cover twice the area included within the present built-up sections. For every dollar at present invested in buildings and public improvements there will need to be an additional dollar invested in order to provide for the increased population, industries, and commerce. This means that the city and private individuals together will spend several billions of dollars in city building. That this vast expenditure may result in a maximum of advantage to the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and may promote health, safety, and general welfare of its inhabitants, is the chief aim of city planning.

"The public has already had an intimation of what is intended in the report of the Heights of Buildings Commission. That there will be a general limitation on heights is practically certain. The Aldermen probably will impose that in the new Building Code. But New York needs a system of districting along the lines of both height and occupation.

"For example, there is Twenty-third Street, once lined with big retail stores, but now with most of its buildings decorated with 'To Let' signs. This was brought about largely through the encroachment of factories, which made the locality unsuitable for high-class retail trade. There is little doubt that a proper system of supervision, instituted a few years ago, would have prevented the sudden collapse from which many owners and lessees have suffered. A change may have been inevitable, but with proper regulation it would have come with less abruptness."

The right to 'district' the city, Mr. McAneny explained, was conferred upon the Board of Estimate by the last Legislature, provided that it first appointed a commission to investigate and report after public hearings. The City Planning Committee has recommended to the board the creation of such a commission. Its chairman will be Edward M. Bassett, the Chairman of the Heights of Buildings Commission, and its Secretary, Robert H. Whitten, Secretary of the City Planning Committee. The other members will be lawyers, real estate men, and students of various phases of city development.

"As time passes," said Mr. McAneny, "the City Planning Committee will have increasingly important functions. Upon it will rest the responsibility of guiding the city's growth; upon the skill and prudence of its work will depend in some degree the health and happiness of the city's population. So it is of vital importance that the public should understand the purpose of the City Planning Committee, and give it its full co-operation."

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; J. A. Magrane, representing; Great Northern.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. B. Duncombe, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
CANTON—D. Zollars & Sons; D. Zollars, general mdse.; E. C. Schaeffer, dry goods; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, Spring silk dresses, coats, suits, raincoats; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. Dike, representing; 104 Worth.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. R. McWhirr, hosiery; Miss A. Lyons, underwear; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. A. Rink, millinery; Hoffman House.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss M. R. Johnson, neckwear, ribons; 55 White; Herald Square.
LAWRENCE—Reid & Hughes Co.; L. E. Bennink, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 320 Church.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
PADUCAH—William M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. F. Skahan, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Boylan-Pearce Co.; Miss D. Stein, representing; Martinique.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss K. Maloney, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
SALEM—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prager Co.; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Flanders.
SCRANTON—Jonas Longs Sons; Miss J. Dolan, ladies' neckwear; 315 4th Av.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney Co.; W. H. Warner, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
SPRINGFIELD—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. G. Wheat, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss F. M. Brice, dresses; 214 Church.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; G. W. Schwager, leather goods, books, jewelry, stationery, silverware; W. H. Gerber, laces, embroideries, neckwear, art needlework, gloves, optical goods; F. O. Hofmayer, silks, wash goods, linings, dress goods; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, ladies', children's knit underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; Miss A. E. Renner, infants', children's wear, muslin underwear, sweaters, ladies' waists; 20 West 22d.
UTICA—A. S. & Hunter; W. T. Megarell, wash goods; 221 4th Av.; Grand.
WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery; Miss M. C. Duncan, underwear; 75 Spring.
WICHITA—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; D. V. Walker, Jr., dry goods; Flanders.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; W. McMurtrie, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; A. Vander Pyl, hosiery; S. E. Emery, underwear; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Barnard Sumner Putnam Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics; 75 Spring; Somerset.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; A. J. Cully, muslin underwear; D. B. Jones, hosiery; 75 Spring.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN for South, except Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, to carry ladies' neckwear and laces in connection with kindred line; straight commission 10 per cent. Apply by mail, giving lines now carried. Locke & Clarke Co., 894 Broadway.

SALESMAN—To cover New York State and East in the Maribou line one acquainted ladies' neckwear line preferred. Commission basis. [illegible]

RESUSPEND 'SPOTTING' TAX.

No Intrastate Decision Likely Until Federal Board Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The tariffs filed by railroads in this State in accordance with the contention of Louis Brandeis and the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission for "spotting" cars on private sidings and industrial railroads have been suspended for another six months, ending March 20, 1915, by the up-State Public Service Commission.

As one of the accompanying features of the Eastern roads' appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, Mr. Brandeis argued that many millions a year were lost by the roads due to this practice of "spotting" or placing cars on private sidings and industrial railroads free of charge. The railroads accordingly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the up-State Public Service Commission tariffs imposing a charge of 5½ cents a ton, minimum of $2 a car, for this service.

Protest was immediately made by large numbers of shippers to both commissions, and as a result both commissions, in accordance with law, suspended the proposed rates pending a hearing and decision of their necessity. It is considered likely that the State Commission will not make any decision until after the Federal Board has acted. Meanwhile to the shippers of the State will be allowed the usual privileges of having their cars placed on sidings to their plants on charges which are absorbed in the road haul rate.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

Monday.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 Seventh Avenue.—Antique furniture.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty Street.—Oriental rugs; sales continue all week.

Tuesday.

Samuel Marx, at 163 South Street, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Assignee sale of circus tents, awnings, carousel, &c.; also on Wednesday.

Wednesday.

Darling & Co., 6 East Thirty-third Street.—Art objects and artistic furniture.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street.—Women's gowns and suits.

J. H. Mayers, at 2,214 Fifth Avenue.—Assets of Charles Haves, general merchandise, crockery, underwear, &c.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Avenue.—Choice household appointments; also on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey Street.—Modern and antique household furniture and art objects; also on Thursday and Friday.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene Street.—General merchandise, cloaks, suits, &c.

David W. Blow & Co., 13 Lispenard Street.—Dry goods and women's wear.

Thursday.

Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street.—Paintings, etchings, engravings, Oriental rugs, and art objects; also on Friday and Saturday.

D. Hartmann, at 37 West Twenty-sixth Street.—Stock of Mitchell, Block & Kronenberg; silks, velvets, ribbons, laces, and dress trimmings.

J. H. Mayers, at 236 Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.—Assets of Charles Haves; general merchandise, crockery, underwear, &c.

Arthur Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household effects; also Friday.

David W. Blow & Co.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Friday.

David W. Blow & Co.—General merchandise, cloaks, and suits.

Charles Jacobs.—General Merchandise, cloaks, suits, &c.

J. H. Mayers, at 412 Second Avenue.—Cabinet ware and machinery.

Van Praag & Co.—Assignee sale of woolens, trimmings, fixtures, and machinery.

Saturday.

J. H. Mayers, at 156 Ridge Street.—Assets of Emanuel Ginger, consisting of dress trimmings.

COMMERCE BOARD FAVORED FOR CITY

Commissioner Redfield Says It Should Aid Greatly New York's Development.

HE IS GLAD TO CO-OPERATE

Hartigan Confers with the Mayor as to the Plans for New Municipal Department.

Frederick H. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Weights and Measures, returned from Washington yesterday. He went there several days ago to confer with the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture concerning a Department of Commerce for this city. In a report to Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures and secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, Mr. Tighe said that the Washington authorities had indorsed the plan.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield gave his views in this letter to Mr. Hartigan:

Department of Commerce,
Washington, Sept. 18, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Commissioner: I have noted with interest your kind favor of the 16th with its suggestion of establishing as a part of the official Government of New York City a bureau or department of trade and commerce. Mr. Tighe, your Deputy Commissioner, has submitted to me a memorandum of the scope of this bureau, and I am glad to write you concerning it.

Naturally such a bureau will depend for its value upon the knowledge and character of the men who have the work in charge and upon the funds furnished for its support. You will need at least one man with a thorough knowledge of export trade and another well-posted on marine and inland transportation. Your outlook must necessarily be a wide one, for to look inland from New York would be to cover but half the field. The city's outreach is toward all the lands abroad as well as toward your own country. Your proposed department, therefore, should measure up to the greatness of the city and to its still greater opportunity.

Treated in this spirit such a department ought to be of great value to the State Legislature and the Government, and especially to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and to the Board of Aldermen, by informing them concerning that commerce which is the very life of the city. Your new department, also, would have an added relation to the national Government, since through the numerous Representatives in Congress from the City of New York its voice would be heard in the national councils.

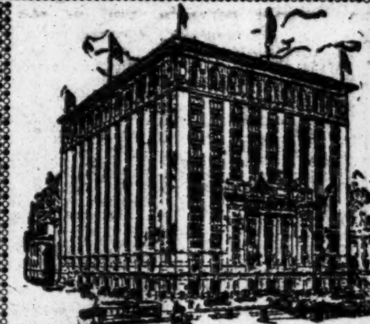
I note with pleasure your spirit of co-operation with the existing quasi-public bodies who had done and are doing so much for the development of the commerce of the city. The functions of these organizations have been and are very useful. Your department, if organized in a broad way, would coordinate these different services and, keeping in touch with the Government of the nation and the State upon the one hand and the city and these other commercial bodies upon the other hand, could be in a sense a clearing house through which much of value would flow and out of which much good would come.

I can quite assure you that this department, through the New York office of its bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, would cooperate with you in the fullest practical way and would take a keen, sympathetic interest in the progress of your work.

I look with great pleasure upon the official recognition of the importance of public care to that commerce out of which a great city has grown and upon which it depends for its further growth.—Yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary.

Mr. Hartigan has conferred with Mayor Mitchel, who is much interested in the proposed department. Mr. Hartigan will carry on as much of the work of the proposed department as he can, and as an addition to his own department.



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D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

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FURNITURE. Furniture mfrs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces. Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS. ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF, 144 West 27th Street. Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS. Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 23d.

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MULTIGRAPH LETTERS. Typewriting, translations, mimeographing, all foreign languages; mailing; reasonable. Horrigan, 206 B'way.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS. B. Boonims, 265 Green, Manufacturer of Raincoats, Gaberdines, and Children's Rain Capes.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW 622 Broadway, 624 " 626 " FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

VELOUR HATS. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d, Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

VELVETS. Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades. M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

The last word in exquisite materials for Millinery purposes will be found here. SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., 394 Fourth Avenue.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

Lost anything? Telephone 1000 Bryant immediately and the announcement of your loss will be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following day.—Advt.

SUPREME Mandel Laces in Fashion and Values MAX MANDEL 39-47 West 19th Street

"NORTH SHORE" DRESSES Amazing Values at $3.75, $5, $6.75 ROYAL MFG. CO., 144 W. 27th.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

NOW ON VIEW. Silo's Fifth Ave. Art Galleries Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer. 546 Fifth Av., N. Y. MAIN ENTRANCE, 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St. Announce a very important and comprehensive sale of CHOICE Household Appointments On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 23, 24, 25 & 26, TWO SESSIONS DAILY, At 11 in the Morning, 2:30 in the Afternoon. Estate of Sarah E. Mellen, Jane H. Pierce, Executrix. Estate of B. Reddington, Mrs. M. A. Reddington, Executrix. M. R. Lawrence, Attorney. Also—Properties of the late Robert F. Amend, and from Storage. Among the features catalogued are:—Several excellent Musical Instruments, including a Steinway Baby Grand Pianoforte and another of Promberger & Sohn make, a Wheelock Pianola Piano, a Bjur Upright Player Piano and a Decker Brothers Upright.

MERCHANDISE. The Entire High-Grade S—T—O—C—K OFFICE, SHOWROOM AND FACTORY Fixtures and Plant Formerly of Mitchell, Block & Kronenberg, Makers of Fine Quality Waists, Dresses and Costumes, Inventoried at Over $30,000, Will Be Sold On Thursday, September 24th, 1914, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 37 & 43 West 26th Street, Bet. Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York City. By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer. For information telephone Spring 4299.

$45,000 WORTH FURS All high-priced goods. KARP BROS., Auctioneers, will sell Thursday, Sept. 24, at their Salesrooms, 477-479 Broadway, N. Y. Full particulars in Wednesday's paper. H. KARP, Auctioneer. Telephone [illegible] Spring.

COTTON BARGAIN DAY WINS WIDE SUPPORT

Head of New York Exchange Congratulates Miss Clark on Her Plan to Aid the South.

MANY WOMEN APPROVE IT

Wives of Senators and Congressmen Take Up the Movement in Hearty Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The idea of stimulating interest in the cotton industries by having a nation-wide bargain day in cotton goods and a cotton fashion show in Washington seems to have taken hold. Many women whose husbands or fathers are prominent in national affairs indorsed the scheme today, and meetings will be held this week to arrange the details.

In addition to Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker of the House, Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, and Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of the Senator from Georgia, who are leading the movement, it is approved by Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. John Temple Graves, Mrs. Charles C. McChord, Mrs. John Sharp Williams, Mrs. Charles M. Lewis, Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. Timothy T. Ansberry, Miss Sally Williams, Miss Nancy Johnson, Mrs. Percy E. Quinn, and Mrs. Warren Gard.

The tentative plans are to hold the show shortly before the week of the nation-wide cotton bargain sale, and it will last two days. The principal decorations will be cotton bolls from the South and cotton American flags portraying the highest use to which cotton can be put.

Miss Clark has received telegrams from Edward K. Cone, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, and from S. T. Hubbard, a leading spot merchant, commending the bargain sale idea. The telegram of President Cone read:

> If every housewife would take advantage of the present situation and lay in her supplies for a long period ahead, she would not only be benefiting herself, but be doing her share in the present emergency. I heartily approve of your method that will lay before every housewife in this country this present opportunity. The European war has brought about a condition that causes cotton to sell far below the cost of production. Patriotic motives, as well as self-interest, has started the "buy a bale of cotton" movement, that promises to be a material help not only to the South, but to the entire country. Many people, however, much as they may desire to help this movement, are not in a position to further this patriotic move, but to those your plan may be equally helpful and just as practical. Every one is a large consumer of cotton goods in some form for dresses, household supplies of sheetings, towels, and the innumerable articles made from this staple.

Mrs. Ansberry, wife of Representative Ansberry of Ohio, said today that the women of Ohio were very much interested in the movement to aid the cotton industry through the suggestions made. She called attention to the fact that not only dresses, but cotton supplies for various household uses should be featured in the bargain sale week. "The bargain sales should appeal to brides-elect intent on selecting their trousseaus," said Mrs. Ansberry, "and at the fashion show exhibits should be placed of everything made of cotton. It will thus give the American people an opportunity to see how great a part this cotton question plays in our daily lives. I am especially enthusiastic over the cotton fashion show, and will certainly enter some designs of mine of pretty cotton frocks."

Miss Sally Williams, daughter of Senator John Sharp Williams, was among those who pledged support.

"If American women only knew the distress and tribulations which have been brought about in this awful slump in the cotton market through the war I am sure they would recognize the patriotism found in wearing cotton goods for country's sake," she said. "My whole heart is in this movement."

Mrs. Percy E. Quinn of Mississippi said: "I think this movement will be a great help in causing closed cotton factories to reopen with the increased demand for cotton goods. As a Mississippian, naturally my every thought is on this problem, and I am very glad to see so many Congressional women from all sections of the country interested in it, for it affects us all alike. If the South cannot sell its cotton it cannot supply the mills and factories in other sections or spend its cotton money as in former years in the great commercial centres of the North. Count me in to do anything I can to make these first aids to the cotton industry a success."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Stp. 20.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Mon. and Tues., except fair in n. e.; moderate e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; fresh s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah.—Fair Mon.; cooler in s. Tues. fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers Tues.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by showers Mon. night or on Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably becoming unsettled and somewhat cooler in n.; fresh s. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled and cooler, probably showers; fresh s. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy, probably followed by showers and cooler Mon. Tues. cloudy; cooler in e.; fresh s. winds, becoming n. w.

Ia.—Fair Mon., probably followed by showers in extreme w. Tues. unsettled and cooler.

Mo.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and somewhat cooler, probably showers.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Showers and cooler Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Kan.—Showers Mon. or Mon. night. Tues. cloudy and somewhat cooler.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Amer Malting<Keitel.
Indust'l Tr<Carnegie T
Wertheim<Lefkowitz.
Benedict<Emerson.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Frank W Allen,
Fredk A Wenck,
Walter Billecki,
Badt & Jacobs,
Charles Segall & Co,
David Krochmal,
Arthur H Jones,
Adjourned cases:
Wm P Leahey,
Charles A Nones,
Leo Maltin,
Morris Rovner,
James W Ryan,
Emily Landau,
Thomas McNaughton,
Jacob Steinberg,
Emil Kaplan,
Alex W Somerfield,
A L & P Buckberg,
Eisenstein & Rein,
G H & S F Sutton,
Louis C Newberger,
Involuntary case:
Petition<Dooras & D.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.

Election case:
Re Kaufman.
Litigated motions:
People ex rel Geller<Waldo.
Fitzgerald<CNY.
Mershin<Kosch.
Olendorf<Scaramuzzo.
Berizzi Bros<Kram.
Wright<M Socy H Red
Rosenberg<Swayze.
Drukker<Drukker.
Pyne<Kronethal.
Apfel<Harris.
Stone<Bresky.
Hunt<Armstrong.
Uhlein<Uhlein.
Maiden L Rlty<A J Robinson.
Gasparino<Y M of Castelgrand.
Tucker<Rosner.
Finnegan<Weisbecker
Horseshoers' Union<Callahan.
Katz<Katz.
Re Coccaro.
Munro-O'Neill Fur<Munro.
Goldstein<I R T, (2 acts.)
Troyano<McLaughlin (2 acts.)
Satriani<Galligan (2 acts.)
McGloin<Page & Co.
Nachman<Bobrow.
Ritz Carlton<Andrews.
Re Barton (E 213 St)
Moore<O'Rourke.
Streiser<Brimberg.
Dillon<Hicks.
Heise<Wells.
Farenholtz<Meinsch'n.
Rendler<Carl.
Walsh<Heaton (2 acts)
Berg<Berg.
Hill<Hearn.
Doty & Orr<Brown.
King<Gerleit.
Natl Enam<Strass'ger
Williams<State S Bk.
Re Chase.
Marrin<Marrin.
Re Rooney (West Av.)
Wilson<Wilson.
Lummis<Loewe.
Friedman<Friedman.
Wills<Wills.
Vetere<Newman.
Kappes<Leiss.
NY Life<Hupfert.
Miller<Dollar Sav F.
Miller<Livingston.
Helwitz<Helwitz.
Fitzgerald<Magnetite Mining Co.
Lucas<Gonzales.
Title G & T<Pam.
McLaughlin<McL'hlin.
Allied Mfg<Zuern.
Cluver<Horling.
Stowell<Stowell.
Hoye<McBean.
Fambrosis<Royal Ben.
Poss<Poss (2 acts.)
Sanville Melhado & Co<Melhado.
Levine<Levine.
Sargent<Sargent.
Stein<Stein.
Hartley<Eagle Ins.
Monson<Monson.
Rupf<Rupf.
Re Voron & Chait.
Strauss<Strauss.
Re Chapman (Chapman<Nugent.)
Sullivan<Kraus.
Helwitz<Helwitz.
Alton<Hill.
Degenhardt<Deg'hardt
Smith<Prendergast.
Defelippe<Defelippe.
Am Swedenborg Print<Hagemann Con.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.

Wills for Probate:
Henry W Griffiths,
A F Stolzenberger,
Marie Schiele.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions.

Blair<Stewart.
Kassel<Michalisky.
Wiesemann<Stoneham.
Levinson<Levine.
Briskman<Hearst.
Mark<Fletcher.
St Nich Club<Haugh'g
Press<Robertson & Co.
Chapman<Hilands.
McDonald<Conaty.
Berdsall<Garden Gar.
McCarthy<NY Ry.
Ewing<Mendham.
W Side Bk<Early.
Munro Est<Griffin.
Wolfson<Jarmulowsky
Bear Mill Mfg<Brody.
Storm<38 W 59 St.
O'Rourke<Starrett.
Amato<Dayhill.
Vittori<Scimeca.
Thomas<Patterson.
Mitchell<Bischoff.
Wilson<Ind El Sup.
Lord<Cook.
Kirschenbaum<NYRys
Schmeuska<same.
Kempf<same.
Kleinerman<same.
Suchow<same.
Da Costa<Same.
Union Table<same.
Dressler<same.
Silverman<same.
Frawley<same.
Mayersohn<Warshauer

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte busines.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Re D'Onofrio—H. Boardman Spalding. Hymes<Helfer—Loyal Leale.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Benedict, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J. Motions at 10 A. M.

Ridgewood N Bk<N Y Q El L & P.
Re Lancashire.
Whipple<B H R R.
Skelley<Skelley.
Lichtenstein<Bellak.
Nolte<Batchis.
Clayton<Clayton.
Johnston<Branegan.
Rhinow<Rhinow.
Randazzo<Nas El RR.
Basel<Fee.
Frey<J Butler.
Cullen<Thompson et al.
Burmester<O'Brien.
Re McEneaney.
Collier<L I RR.
Norick<Nas El RR.
Lippi<same.
Re Altobelli,
Bierschenck<Kelly & K.
Kilsheimer<Kendal.
Lutkins<Lutkins.
Kamph<B H RR.
Finkelstein<same.
Ruckenstein<same.
Devlin<same.
Kwasnieski<same.
Blankof<Nas El RR.
Sager<same.
Benysen<B, Q C & S Ry.
Frey<same.
Williams<Anderson.
Ditson<Ditson.
Re Riverdale Av.
Re Levy.
Ditmars<[illegible]
Carley<Harper.
Levy<Hardy,
Miller<Fitzsimmons.
Laun<Laun.
Polo<Almont Holdg.
Same<same.
Hunt<Empire Comb.
Hamilton Pipe<Zeltmacher.
Re Woodward.
Hanson<Nat Bridge.
Donahue<Kenny.
Foley<Bowling.
Ordway<Hanover L'd.
Same<same.
De Bekker<Stokes Co.
E River Sav's<Hayes.
Ciesielsky<B E Dist Term.
Ryan<Ryan.
Banta<Jones Bldg, (2 acts.)
N Y Mtge & S<same.
Schaft<Wupperman.
Re Cypress Av.
Short<Mitchell.
Callasso<Rega.
Re Man Bridge.
Danaher<Danancher.
Conroy<St Mail Order

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaretha Ellfert,
F. S. Bay,
Anthony Miller,
Pauline Malon,
J Fallon,
Mary Markheim,
Walter Jones,
W Gilchrist,
Margaret Callahan,
F E Drew,
M Braun,
A M Peters,
J J Walsh,
L A Suydam,
James J Kearney,
Sarah Vermige,
H Hansen,
Del A Reynolds,
Acctg in the ests of:
John Slate,
John Northrup,
Ed Greisman,
John L Damenhoffer,
Joseph Abbott,
Estates of:
E W Day,
J McAdams,
O O Jackson,
H Hender,
M A Thomas,
George Brown,
Rosalie Rose,
Elizabeth Hein,
C L Pease,
Marie Allen,
A Astanta,
Elizabeth Tracey,
Thomas Green.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Bertha Filiane.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<Driscoll.
Dixon<Johnson.
Cronin<B H RR.
Eldred<Keenan et al.
Green<Anderson.
Ureglis et al<Hum'ys.
Lynch<Adams.
Schulman<B H RR.
Anderson<same.
Days<Feldman et al.
Art Con'te C'st<Seifert
Baumeier<Kraus.
Cichon<Schauhak.
Lewy<B H RR.
Cohen<Roeber.
Cohen<Roeber.
Fitzgerald&B H RR.
Di Nicola<Sigretto&Co
Garett<B H RR.
Hankin<Levin.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

Smith<M & Q Tract.
Hogan<same.
Johnson<same.
Lahey<same.
O'Keefe<same.
O'Keefe<same.
Simonetti<same.
Simone<same.
Lakeman<B H RR.
Hoyt<same.
Burns<same.
Josak<Nass Elec Ry.
McGuirl<Sterne.
McGuirle<Sheehan.
Wetham<B H RR.
Fetterolf<Art Conc'te.
Pedicini<Bn Q & S Ry
Wrightson<Von Lintig et al.
Tooker<Blau.
Harris<B Q C & S Ry.
Tooker<Weiss.
Williams<Gilroy.
Cowan<C I & B Ry.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 46.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Ex parte.—Motion calendar adjourned to Sept. 22.

SPECIAL TERM—For Trials—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Edward Koch,
Amelia King.
Wills for probate:
William T Tyrell,
August Schieck,
Thomas F Brady,
Jennie Magnet,
James P Robilliard.
Contested will:
Henry Grubenbacher, Martha Spooner.

Adoption—Helen Mabel Stuart by Nellie Dorme Stuart. Aloysius Kriegsfeld by William and Marie Kelly.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.

McLaughlin<McLean.
Giuliano<Ciuci.
Daly<Haight, (2 acts.)
N Y Co N Bk<Peckworth.
Fiske & Co<same.
Wadleigh<C & Co C.
Seibrecht<same.
Goodenough<same.
Cornell<Child.
Esser<Rowlandson.
Grab<N Y, W & B R.
Leary<same.
Luhman<C & Co Cont, (2 acts.)
Deierlein<N Y, W & Boston Ry.
Jarvis<Matthews.
Same<same.
O'Connor<Frey.
Salz<Meretzky.
Am H'dware<Lyttle.
Vermilya<Vermilya.
Motz<Peck.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Larchmont Water<Reynolds.
Stuart<Dunn.
Lange Bros<Olivia.
Ruppert<Donato.
Gray<Bambace.
Salvo<N Y, W & B R.
Wuestenhoefer<Reitano.
Flanagan<Devine.
Dryfoos<Black.
Wyand<Stewart.
Cunneen<Sutton.
Connolly<W Plains.
Obermeyer & Liebman<Conzolazio.
Consolazio<Obermeyer & Liebman.
Stevens<Anderson.
Marx<Pirone.
Lounsbury<Gioacchini.
Armstrong<N Y Tel.
Conklin<Sansone.
Cameron<N Y & Stam Ry.
Bejarski<Colonial Life
Dato<Yonkers RR.
Leeper<West St Ry.
Sinnott<Pullen.
Gill<Selleck.
Paschkes<Rubly.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Probate of wills:
Maggie A Edwards,
William H. Morris,
Geo Wm Russell,
Daniel E Safford,
Maggie A Edwards,
Agnes L Lent,
Charles J Hite,
Priscilla Ebner.
Motions:
Henry [illegible]
[illegible]
Executor's acctg:
[illegible]
Richard B Farrington,
Susan Ann Brundage.
Administration:
Fred E Dyckman,
Lewis N Radford.
Admin'tor's acctg:
Martina Ernst,
E H Haswell.
To revoke letters:
Gaetano Ramondi.
To compel payment:
[illegible]
[illegible]

BARS PRIVATE TELEPHONES.

Companies Can't Be Required to Supply Connection, Board Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Telephone companies cannot be compelled to furnish service to patrons who use telephone equipment other than that supplied by the company, the up-State Public Service Commission has decided, the opinion being written by Commissioner Frank Irvine. The decision arose over a complaint by the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, by reason of the New York Telephone Company refusing to furnish connections with the private switchboard erected and maintained within the institution. Commissioner Irvine holds that the public necessity, represented by efficient telephone service takes precedence over private convenience.

"The public," he said, "has a right to generally efficient telephone service, and it has a right to look to the telephone company for such service and to hold it responsible therefor. Generally efficient telephone service, we believe, would be impossible if subscribers generally owned their own station equipment, buying such as they saw fit and maintaining it as best they could. All responsibility on the part of the telephone company would cease as a practical matter if it maintained only its central offices with wires leading to private installations not of its selection and not under its control. A system of private ownership or a practice permitting subscribers at their will to install private systems would certainly lead to great deterioration, if not demoralization of the service."

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Mortgage Money
Hughes & Hammond
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Mortgage Loans Exclusively

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Bargain in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn,
375 87th St., bet. 3d and 4th Avs.
2-family, with garage and shop, 40x100.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Price $6,700. Worth $8,500.
Owner on premises, 2-4 P. M.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSE
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, B. B. "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

A BARGAIN NEAR STATION
10 rooms, 2 baths, large plot, shade; select neighborhood. A $16,000 place; will take offer.
ANGELL AND CO. Scarsdale, N.Y. Office, Station Park. TEL. 300 SCARSDALE.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Home in the Country.
Six large, beautiful rooms and improvements in the highest and healthiest section of Long Island; fine view of the Sound; big corner lot; shade trees, &c.; fine stable with cement floor; outbuildings and hennery; handy to station; one hour from city in big business town; willing to sacrifice for $200 cash and $18 a month; possession at once. CONCOURT, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

YOUNG COUPLE
wish to dispose of part of inherited estate; wonderful site for all-year home; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price, $500; will take $25 cash; balance $5 a month; one hour from city. COUPLE, Box 130, Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

South Orange MOUNTAIN STATION. Restricted Montrose Section.
8-room house, plot 70x100, sleeping porch, large living room, open fireplace, 4 bedrooms; parquet floors. Sacrifice, $6,700, terms.
Owner, 2 Hillside Terrace. (Tel. 501.) SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

766 MADISON AVENUE
Between 65th & 66th Sts.
STORE TO LET
Splendid location, particularly for Milliner, Tailor, Fur, Lingerie, Decorator, Antique, Rare Print or Specialty Shop.
Apply to own broker, or owner,
RICHARD SIDENBERG
392 Fourth Avenue.
'Phone 8960 Mad. Sq.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MODERN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE.
29 West 94th St.,
newly decorated, 3-story and basement private dwelling; high-class residential neighborhood, near Central Park; lately renovated throughout; moderate rental to desirable tenant. TOCH REALTY COMPANY, owners, 320 5th Av., or your own broker.

97th St., 168 & 115 West.
168—Rent, $100; price, $16,000; easy terms; 3-story, 18x100; two baths; newly decorated; keys janitor, next door. 115—Rent, $108; price, $17,000; easy terms; three baths, five toilets; four-story; bay window every floor; decorated; possession; tenant will show house. Matt J. Ward, Owner, 1,270 Broadway.

32 West 120th St.
Three-story and basement private house, facing Mount Morris Park West; quiet residential neighborhood; will be decorated to suit; very low rental to desirable tenant. Toch Realty Co., owners, 320 5th Av., or own broker.

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Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT
4 & 5 all front rooms $40
6 rooms two on the avenue, $45
Night and Day Elevator Service.
824 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 151st St.

HAMILTON TERRACE
144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3, 5 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $35-$75. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To lease, 4 to 6 rooms, finest elevator apartment house on Heights; all-night service; refined neighborhood; owner's management; Subway express; $480 up. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th St. on Washington Av.

ST. REGIS COURT
N. W. Cor. 152d St., Broadway.
8 rooms, all facing street, south.......$91.67
7 rooms, facing Broadway.......65.00
6 rooms, beautiful river view.......52.50
5 large, light rooms.......45.00
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

16 MORNINGSIDE AVE. EAST
at 116th Street.
Elevator Apartment House.
One light 7-room apartment, top floor.
$780.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Following Houses Under the Management of
BING & BING,
Telephone, 6410—Bryant. 119 West 40th St.
SMALL APARTMENTS
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES

The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof. Unfurnished, $50 to $80. Furnished, $60 to $97.50
The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Avs.	3 & 4 Rooms	Living Rooms, 18x19. Bedrooms, 13x14. Unfur'd, $65 to $90. Fur'd, $80 to $110.
135 West 79th St. Bet. Columbus & Ams. Avs. New Building.	3 & 4 Rooms	NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING Recently completed. Now ready for occupancy. Living Rooms, 19x20. Chambers, 13x16. Rental, $840 to $1,300.
Strand View 309 West 99th St.	3 Rooms	LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof. Rental, $60 per Month.
The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	2, 3 & 4 Rooms	Unfurnished, $40 to $72.50. Furnished, $50 to $87.50. Overlook'g Col'bia Campus. Large, Light Rooms
The Garland 580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St.	2 & 4 Rooms	NEW BUILDING, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS PARK. Unfurnished, $30 to $40. Fur'd, $40 to $55.

Superintendent on Premises at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN
"My husband is happy and so am I in your"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
4 Rooms, $40-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85
40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.
The MONTANA
35 Mt. Morris Park West
6-7-10 ROOMS
$840 TO $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

WESTDALE,
602 W. 139th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND SUBWAY
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, Rents $50 to $70
331 Lexington Av.
CORNER 39TH STREET
All Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath, Rents $1,500.
KICK & SHARROTT
2,608 Broadway, nr. 98th Street.

LANGHOLM 200 W. 112th St., Cor. 7th Av.
6-8 Rooms, Rents $60-$80.
All outside light corner rooms.
WILTON Near 168th St. Subway, 601 W. 164th St.
New Bldg., N. W. Cor. Broadway.
3-4-5 ROOMS.
All large, light outside rooms.
RENTS $32-$65. CONCESSIONS.
RIO VISTA Near 157th St. Subway. 21 Ft. Washington Av.
New Bldg. 2-3-4 ROOMS.
Largest and Best on HEIGHTS.
(2 and 3 rooms have kitchenettes.)
Extremely desirable for bachelors.
RENTS $30-$50. CONCESSIONS.
Louis Schlechter 217 W. 110th St. Tel. Morn. 4813.

504 W. 111TH ST.
ARDNAREE.
Superb apartments, most attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Thoroughly modern building. Night and day Hall and Elevator service.
4 Rooms and bath, $510 to $660.
5 Rooms and bath, $660 to $780.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit and park; a refined, select house for refined, small families; six and seven light, sunny rooms; modern appointments, telephone extensions. Only $45 and $55. Diagrams of Superintendent, or
Wilcox & Shelton,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

Manhattan Ave. & 123d St.,
Near 125th St. "L" and "Subway."
High-class elevator apartments.
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms & Bath,
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS, $40 AND $55
3-5 West 104th St.
40-42 W. 127TH
5 Rooms, $40.

AT THE URANIA,
238 WEST 129TH ST.
One six-room and one five-room apartment. Electric elevator; every improvement; light, sunny rooms; reasonable rent. Superintendent, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
9 rooms, corner; all outside, large rooms; highly refined elevator apartment; $1,300; worth $2,500 downtown; also 8 rooms, owners' management; Subway express. Westwood Court, 180th St. & Ft. Washington Av.

SARANAC, 470 Convent Ave.
2-4-5 rooms; $35-$40-$50; all improvements; high class, including all-night elevator and telephone service. Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530 West End Ave.
Southeast Cor. 86th St.
Two High-Class Apartments
10 Rooms
4 Baths
$4,200
Will Be for Rent October 1st.
Superintendent always on premises.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

Just Completed,
High Class Apartments
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
158 West 95th St.
6 Room Apartments,
2 baths, extra basin
5 Room Apartments,
Extra servants' lavatory
Attractive Rentals.
Julius Tishman & Sons,
18 East 41st Street.
Tel. Murray Hill 7518.

Bachelor Apartments
The Berwyck
65-69 West 54th Street
2 Rooms and Bath
Rents, $540 to $1,000
Service included.
Also Doctor's Apartment
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street
or on premises.

3 to 5 W. 82nd St.
Adjacent to Central Pk. West
Modern Elevator Apartments
Exclusive private house block, convenient to "L," Subway and surface cars. Unusually large rooms, ample closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms, $1000-$1300
Renting agent on premises, or
Kempe & Co.,
Cor. of B'way & 87th St.

The Osborne
205 WEST 57TH STREET.
One ten room apartment, with three baths, and one eight room apartment, with two baths; extra servants' rooms with each.
Also to Sublet:
Second floor, sunny, outside apartment, 10 rooms, with 3 baths, $2,750.
Telephone 6510—Columbus.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

55 WEST 95TH ST.
3 & 4 Rooms.
All outside; new fireproof elevator house; exclusive location; near 96th St. Subway and 93d St. "L" stations.
Rents $55 to $65.

THE HUNTINGTON
218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT,
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840. Doctor's apartment, 7 rooms, $60. Premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 WEST 125TH ST.

"We get the dates from The New York Times Index, and look up the matter itself in our own newspapers. We find that this practice suffices for us in most cases."—Marshall Ballard, Managing Editor, The New Orleans Item.—(Published quarterly; [illegible])

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS
RICHMOND HILL
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
Corner Apartments, Fireproof Building.
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,500
PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.
6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS
Rents $960 to $1,250
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE
INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
7 & 8 Rooms, $1,600 to $2,250
Exceptionally Large, Light Apartments; House Being Renovated.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Light, Outside Rooms
Maid service and electric light without charge.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
One Doctor's Apartment.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

202 WEST 78TH ST.
8 Rooms and Bath, $55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.
422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside, large rooms.
Electric light free; standard service.
MARION, 2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Front Apartment, 6 Rooms & Bath,
Fireproof Elevator House, $65.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1800—Riverside.

Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.
6 Rooms, $840 to $900.
7 Rooms,
$1,000 to $1,200.
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 B'way.
Tel. 3120 Riverside.

The Borchardt, 220 W. 98th St., S. E. Cor. Broadway.
Subway Express Station at 96th St.
Modern 12-Story Fireproof Building.
7-8 Large, Light Rooms, Foyer, 2-3 Baths $1500 $1900
Filtered water, vacuum cleaner free, perfectly equipped laundry; also tubs in kitchen. Apply Manager on premises. Phone 6906 River.

82D ST., 137 WEST.
25 ft. single third apartment, seven beautiful, light rooms, two tile baths, maid's toilet, handsomely decorated; steam, hot water; hardwood floors; electric, gas; best for money in city; possession now; rent $70; adults only; references. Apply Janitor or Owner, 1,270 Broadway, Room 302. 'Phone Madison Square—206.

57 West 57th Street.
Hotel Apartments, three rooms and bath. Modern equipment. Electric light, gas, steam heat, elevator. Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities. Rates $75 to $85 per month. Leased by the year only. References required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
[illegible]

EIGHT ROOMS
[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

226 West 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
All Outside Rooms
Rents $1,250 to $1,500,
with every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Just a Step to Subway and "L."

"309 West 86th Street"
Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides. Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT
1 Room & Bath..........$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath.........$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths....$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St. Telephone Riverside 4546

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
THREE and FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH ON FIRST FLOOR SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
3 Rooms and bath $900 to $1200
4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800
MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.
10 Rooms FOYER, 3 BATHS, $3,800
9 Rooms FOYER, 3 BATHS, $3,400-$4,000
7 Rooms FOYER, 3 BATHS, $2,800
STUDIO APART. 3 Rooms and Bath with Kitchenette $1,300
Kitchenette Apartments, 2 & 3 Rooms and Bath $750 $1,300
Physicians or Dentists 2-3 Rooms & Bath Large Reception Room $1,100 $1,300
Service Exceptional; all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served if desired.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $75 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

8 ROOM-CORNER APARTMENT $1800
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West, Northeast Corner 66th Street

Excellent Location
342 West 71st Street, near Riverside.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 72d Street & Broadway.
Eight immense, sunny, light rooms, 2 master's bathrooms. All-night elevator service; every modern improvement. Rent $100 to $125. Apply premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Stop! Look! Listen!
THE MILLARD
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35 to $65.
Best in N. Y. at Price.

"THE LOCATION"
308 West 97th St. and Riverside Drive
HIGH CLASS HOUSE
Subway Express 96th St. & Broadway
Five spacious, sunny rooms.
All night elevator service. Every modern improvement. Rent $60. Apply premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

RUTHERFORD, HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR.
206-210 East 17th St.
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
4 & 5 rooms $38 to $45.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 E. 17 Str.

61-65 E. 59TH ST.
Apartment Hotel
Three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; rents $55 to $70. Supt. on premises.

AN apartment of seven large rooms and four baths, fronting on 5th Av., for rent, on desirable terms.
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

Corner, 7 Rooms, $60
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
2 Rooms $25, 5 Rooms $45
Tuxedo, 30-32 E. 128th St.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,800. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

167th, East, 1027
3 Blocks from Simpson St. Subway Station
7-room apartments, all modern, up-to-date improvements; moderate rents. Apply premises, or RICHARDSON, 1,120 Bryant Av.

BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.	The Montana 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large. Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.
3 and 4 Rooms.	The Colonial 38 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens. Rental, $60.00 to $90.00. All night elevator and telephone service. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments
315 to 327 Eastern Parkway
Corner Franklin Av.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan
Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach L to Park Place, St. John's Place car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS $28 TO $50.

Kellner's New Apts.
Cor. Union St. & Albany Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms, $38 to $46
All large and light, containing every known improvement, located on private residential street. Open for inspection and will decorate to suit.
KELLNER CON. CO., on premises.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Haddon Hall, Fireproof Construction. New building, eight-story elevator apartment. 4 rooms and bath; modern in every particular; five minutes Lackawanna station; immediate possession; booklet. Inquire Superintendent, 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Pressure remains high over the eastern half of the country and low over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. It is rising on the Pacific Slope. This distribution has resulted in generally fair weather, apart from scattered showers in Florida, the Gulf States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures remain above the seasonal average in practically all districts east of the Rockies but they have fallen and are below normal in the Plateau and the northern mountain regions.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair without material change in temperature Monday and Tuesday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and lower Lake region. There will be showers Monday in the south Rocky Mountain region, the middle and north Plains States and Tuesday in the upper Mississippi valley and the upper Lake region.

Temperature will be lower Monday in the south Plateau and middle Rocky Mountain region and the north Plains States and Tuesday in the middle Plains States, the upper Mississippi valley and the upper Lake region.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest and west Monday and Tuesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	58	59	4 P. M.	65	78
6 A. M.	57	58	6 P. M.	63	73
9 A. M.	59	64	9 P. M.	63	71
12 M.	63	73	11 P. M.	64	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
12:15—111 Division St.; not given....Slight
12:55—65 Jefferson St.; not given.........$5
2:25—198 St., at Webster Av.; Louis Herman.........$100
2:35—661 Crescent Av.; Antonio Manoi.$1,500
3:05—131 W. 14 St.; Waldman & Goldstein.........$3,000
3:20—103 W. 34 St.; Geo. Hoffman...Slight
10:50—116 E. 108 St.; E. Weber.......Slight
11:25—309 E. 91 St.; Leo Dochner....None
11:30—St. Nicholas Av. and 137 St.; Van Buren & Co.............Slight
P. M.
12:25—349 E. 92 St.; Fred Rittizerler..Slight
12:25—158 St. and University Av.; not given.........None
12:30—1,523 Brook Av.; Frank Specton.Slight
12:45—513 E. 138th St.; Atl. & Pac. Tea Co.........Slight
1:25—242 E. 25 St.; Robt. Weidheimer.Slight
2:00—171 St. and Third Av. "L"...Slight
2:15—105 St. and E. Drive, Cent'l Park; N. Y. C.........Slight
2:30—135 St. at N. River; not given..None
2:50—453 W 52 St.; Conrad Stein Est..Slight
2:45—604 5 Av.; Mrs. Russell Sage....None
3:40—541 W B'dway; Ryan Packing Case Co.........Slight
3:45—12 Nagle Av.; not given.......None
4:15—255 W. 144 St.; Clara McIneney..$25
5:15—1 W. 68 St.; J. D. Chadsey....Slight
5:25—324 E. 8 St.; Jacob Price.....Slight
6:55—1,520 Madison Av.; Simon Helscheille.........$500
7:10—319 E. 88 St.; Jos. Lynch......Slight
7:35—316 E. 107 St.; John Georgetta..Slight
7:45—400 3 Av.; Sam'l Baker.........Slight
7:55—2,764 B'way; Curtis & Curtis....Slight
8:00—66 Mott St.; Bauer Bros.........Slight
8:15—346 3 Av.; Belden & Marlow....Slight
8:45—421 E. 10 St.; Louis May.......Slight
9:00—861 Deck St.; Louis Kromberg......$25
9:40—329 E. 49 St.; Jacob Brown.......Slight
11:15—78 W. 82 St.; Herman Colligan...Slight

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Furnished room house for sale; reasonable rent; shows large profit, ($40 weekly;) cheap price, $1,400; cash $500, balance easy payments; good for couple, French or German. Apply Furniture Store, 734 8th Av.

Will sell cheap two 25-foot 5-story double 7th Av. stores and apartments; pays over 15 per cent. on equity; principals only. Post Office Box 1,288.

50-foot, six-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan; institution mortgage. Great Sacrifice. F 358 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

17 West 58th St.—20 feet wide, 4 story and basement, in good condition, private house, to let, $3,300. Inquire C. H. Dugro, private office Hotel Savoy, corner of 5th Av. and 59th St.

85th, 150 West.—Seven rooms and bath; $500 per year. 85th, 154 West; eight rooms and bath; $780 per year. Apply 150 West 85th St., or Vogler, 441 Amsterdam Av.; phone Schuyler 9141.

At 149 West 92d, between Columbus and Amsterdam.—Three-story, basement brownstone house; nine rooms; foyer hall; two baths; bay window; reasonable rent. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

HOUSE TO LET. RENT, $1,200.
1,011 Lexington Avenue, Near 72d Street.
14 large light rooms. Telephone Rapson, 7700 Murray Hill, or Apply 1,015 Lex. Av.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 West 91st St.; caretaker, premises. Particulars, Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

88th St., 125 West.—11 rooms, 2 bathrooms; American basement; rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Bay window, front dwelling, 316 West 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block. Particulars of G. E. Fountain.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Ideal living conditions.
All the year round homes.
Desirable houses at moderate rents.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Floral Park.—Two lots; a corner; must be sold at once at unheard-of price; think of it, at $115 each; $25 cash, balance $3 a month; act quick if you want a bargain. C., Owner, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Suburban Home Near Water
Bargain, $6,000. Easy Terms.
House is new; nine fine rooms, 2 baths, stone cellar; electric light; parquet floors; steam heat; beamed ceilings, huge open fireplace in living room; large veranda and open terrace; all city conveniences; 750 ft. elev.; near two lakes, within hour of New York on Lackawanna R. R.; select neighborhood of country homes; near express station; tennis courts; country club on lake—best boating and outdoor recreations; markets, schools, churches. Address Owner, Post Office Box 702, New York.

Short Hills, N. J., Brantwood Section.—Completely and elegantly furnished, seven bedrooms, four baths, two large living rooms; porch 12x36; solarium, 12x30; two-story garage, accommodation three cars; large man's room; $400 per month. Inquire Mr. Day, Real Estate Agent, Short Hills Railroad Station.

EAST ORANGE.
A RESIDENCE OF ELEVEN ROOMS, WIRING, DECORATING AND HARDWOOD FLOORS, WILL BE COMPLETED OCT. 1 AT 16 LENOX AV. ANY AGENT, OR OWNER, 75 LENOX AV. TELEPHONE ORANGE 5075.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, (fur'd,) sale, lease. See Business Opportunities. Joyce, 700 Union, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would exchange for country place 25 miles from New York, 50-foot, 6-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan, opposite park; one institution mortgage, equities adjusted by cash payments. Owner, Room 609, 10 Wall St.

Will exchange two double apartments, with stores, 25x100 each, on good avenue, well rented, big revenue, for out of town and some cash; rare opportunity; principals only. C 93 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to lease for manufacturing purposes, a two-story building about 75x100, with railroad siding within trucking distance for New York City deliveries; very desirable industry; nothing objectionable. Address R 255 Times Downtown.

Want part of private house, near 91st St. and Columbus Av.; about $600 per annum. Box P 5 Times.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Artist's studio, with bedroom, New York or Brooklyn. Simonson, 27 West 44th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Elegantly lighted lofts, marble entrance; elevator, gas, electricity, high ceilings. Francis Connor, Pianos, Lexington Av., near 40th St.

Lofts, 59-61 Orchard St., 50x87 feet; basement, 59-63 Allen St., 100x87 feet. Inquire E. Ridley, 59 Allen St. Telephone Orchard 5318.

For Rent.—Light office; cheap rent; immediate possession. Room 1,713, 170 Broadway.

58th St., 322 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for physician, dancing studio, millinery, or gowns.

Abingdon Square, 16, (Hudson and Bethune Sts.)—Large floor, suitable any business.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Brooklyn.

25,000 square feet on five floors; entire building, 124 Washington Av., Brooklyn; 150 H. P. boiler; 40 H. P. engine; $4,000. New York Dock Co., 10 Bridge St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; large, light rooms; all-night elevator.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter.
2 rooms and bath, $40 month, upward.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Housekeeping apartments in new apartment building, half block from Park Av., in new apartment house section; five rooms, two baths, old mahogany furniture recently restored. 123 East 53d St. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Housekeeping.—Five rooms, two baths, 123 East 53d St., half block from Park Av.; old mahogany furniture. See Superintendent.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; modern; steam heated. 130 East 31st.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Handsomely furnished two, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65-$85.

Attractive Apartments.—One, two, three rooms, baths; elevator. 10 East 38th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

APARTMENT, 8 SPACIOUS, SUNNY LIGHT ROOMS, TWO MASTER'S BATHROOMS; AS MUCH SPACE AS A PRIVATE HOUSE AFFORDS; EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE; SUBWAY EXPRESS 72D ST. AND BROADWAY; CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES; REGULAR RENT $1,500; WILL TAKE $1,100. ADDRESS HOME, L 64 TIMES.

At the Manitou Elevator Apartments.—4, 6, and 8 rooms; light, beautiful suites; $32.50 up; concessions; also doctor's apartment, 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.,) near "L" and Subway stations. Phone 2030 Audubon.

94th St., 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; six light rooms, one bath, two toilets; and one first floor, eight fine rooms, two baths, extra large.

333 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable. On premises, or
Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
5-6-7-8 rooms. Rent $660-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

Manhattan Av., 240-246-254, 320 West 111th St., Opp. Morningside Park.—Beautiful apartments of 4 rooms; $28 to $34; phone service; half block 110th elevated station.

47 WEST 72D ST.
Studio apartments, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $660 to $900.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

60th St., 16 and 18 West, (near Broadway.)—Elegant apartments, 7 large, light rooms and baths; all modern improvements; rents exceptionally low; $45 to $50 month.

Doctor's or Dentist's Corner Apartment.
Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; $900.
201 West 87th St., (corner Amsterdam Av.)

Apartments and suites, one to seven rooms; elevator, telephone; all improvements; rent $12 to $15. 212 West 141st.

13th, 106 West, (west of 6th Av.)—High-class apartment, two and three rooms, with kitchen and kitchenette. Tel. Chelsea 5070.

123D, 547 WEST (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartments; southern exposure; first-class house, 6 rooms, bath; $50-$55.

Eight rooms, two baths; best section; all improvements; $45; will sell on installments. Palmer, 68 William St.

West End Av., 525, (northwest corner 85th.)—Seven rooms, 3 baths, $2,700; 10 rooms, 3 baths, $4,800.

Washington Place, 88.—Seven large rooms; steam, hot water, parquet floors, electricity.

Sublet beautiful front seven room, foyer, two baths; bargain. 450 Riverside Drive.

176th St., 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

7 rooms; top floor; all light and large. Apply Superintendent, 2 West 88th St.

East Side.

Apartments of 9 and 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms to lease at the northeast corner of 5th Av. and 58th St.; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 37½ feet on 5th Av.; rent, $4,000 to $7,200. Inquire on premises.

53d St., 115 East.—To sublet for one year, 8 rooms, 3 baths, second floor, $2,500. Apply Mrs. Heazelton, 25 East 80th St. Phone 2383 Madison.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

DOCTOR'S OFICE.
Two rooms and lavatory; northern light. Hotel Leonori, 701 Madison Av., corner 63d.

79th St., 112 East.—Two upper floors; private; seven large rooms; kitchen, bath. 6863 Lenox.

Abingdon Square, 16, one door Hudson and Bethune Sts.—Five rooms; $22.

Park Av., 1,192-8, (southwest corner 94th.)—6 and 7 rooms and bath, $300 to $540.

Madison Av., 691, (62d St.)—Bachelor apartments; 2 rooms, bath; $480, $720.

Bronx.

Cauldwell Av., 853.—The Catherine Apartments; seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, telephone; 161st St. "L" and Subway; rent $35 and $38; to responsible parties only.

Brooklyn.

Eastern Parkway, corner Sackman St.—Five rooms, all light; steam heat and hot water supply; $19-$20 per month and up.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter, engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2161.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, PHYSICIAN and TRAINER, 85 Franklin St. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Fine rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Board for two in private family; attractive rooms; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Rooms and board for gentleman; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Parlor suite; private bath; other desirable large rooms.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Suite, with bath; large and small rooms; references.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; also separate rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

89TH ST., (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant room; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Groff.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful suites also large rooms, with private baths.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths, electricity; table guests; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, with board; other rooms; references; 'phone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; superior table; accessible location.

64TH 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large room, small room; continuous hot water; Subway, "L."

68TH, 37 WEST, THE PARK VIEW.—Attractive large and small rooms; baths; excellent meals; Subway, "L."

69TH ST., 111 West.—Attractive, large, small rooms; connected private bath; table guests.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th.)—Two rooms; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; handsome suite; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone, electricity, steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first floor, front; home cooking; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium room; references; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—In private family; large, also single room; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor rooms; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; comfortably furnished; homelike; excellent table.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Desirable, sunny, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; small rooms; refined; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 8510.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D, 40 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made; newly established private boarding house; opening Sept. 21; continuous hot water; carefully prepared food; table guests; reference.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed rooms; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; beautiful rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; Jewish; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable, sunny front room, smaller room; excellent meals; table guests.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen or family; table guests; Subway, "L."

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Rooms; "L"; good board; few accommodated; references; table guests.

93D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single, en suite; private bath; excellent meals; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; first-class cuisine; reference.

94th, 147 West.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone, electricity.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Select house; physician's office; also beautiful room; English cooking.

96TH, 49 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; board; convenient "L," Subway.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, single and double rooms, with bath; private American home; superior table; references.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

118TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Large room, overlooking Riverside; unsurpassed table; reasonable.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

129TH, 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; medium, single; excellent accommodations; phone.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Double and single rooms; electric light; private lavatory; phone; very near 6th and 9th Av. "L" and Subway; refined family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets, bath; unexcelled cuisine.

A LADY with delightful home will take boarder; references. Phone 2010 Riverside.

LENOX AV., 210.—Large, medium rooms; excellent board; telephone; refined Jewish family.

ROCHHURST. — Comfortable; year around; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

TWO BUSINESS women can have rooms and board in good private home with two others; first-class cooking; good neighborhood; $10 weekly; references given and required. V. A., 92 Times.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV., 204.—Desirable, large room; private family; board optional; convenience; phone.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Table board; attractive rooms; steam. Phone 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

BOARD wanted by young lady; private family preferred; east side, 47th to 74th. Z 304 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room.

36TH, 33 EAST.—Large and medium-sized room; newly furnished; attractive rates.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very desirable room in private residence for gentleman; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; private house.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent, large, light room; all conveniences; references.

79TH, 47 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

120TH ST., (2,121 5th Av.)—Private house; large rooms; heated; [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large and small room; electricity; phone; table guests.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 35th.)—Well-furnished, sunny room; bath. 728 M. H.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; phone.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. 101 Lenox.

West Side.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; telephone; references.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—Elegant suite for two people; modern conveniences. Pike.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; steam; elevator; gentlemen only.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; steam; telephone; select.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; private bath; electricity; steam; telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; cozy single room; references.

54TH ST., WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Attractive, large front room, well furnished, with alcove; gentleman preferred; references. For particulars, telephone 3893 Plaza.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; running water; telephone.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; electricity; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; splendid location; other rooms.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

58TH ST., 346 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, $5; large room with private bath, $8.50; every convenience.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room, with or without alcove; all conveniences.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms; convenient location; business people; telephone.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; handsome rooms; steam; $4, $6.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Large room; private bath; near Central Park; other rooms.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; all heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with bath, hot water heat; private house.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room; second floor; medium-sized room; conveniences.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private baths; electricity; steam; southern exposure.

71ST, 214 WEST.—A large room, with alcove; bath adjoining; moderate.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot water guaranteed; minute from Subway.

72D, 131 WEST.—OPENED SEPTEMBER 15; attractive rooms; private baths; Winter arrangements; board optional; parlor floor, physician; references.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Sunny rooms; single, double; water, bath, shower, electricity, telephone.

73D ST., 139 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water, electricity; private house.

73D, 173 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable one or two; private bath; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double, adjoining bath; private house.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Physician's office; cheerful back parlor with extension; use of reception room; reference. Telephone 5352 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Third floor, sunny room; suitable two men; electricity; telephone.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; physician desired; references; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Small rooms, fourth floor; hot water; night, day; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, baths; breakfast, meals optional; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; parlor floor; physician; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, single and en suite; private bath.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor floor; hot water heat; electric lights.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive rooms, with or without private bath.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front rooms; electricity; telephone; Subway, "L."

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; convenient transportation; cheap.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH ST., 135 WEST.—High-class rooms; all conveniences; references. Owner.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large, single, or en suite, with private bath; all conveniences.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, outside; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Front room; private bath; second floor; reasonable rate; gentlemen.

82D, 65 WEST.—New house; one large; one small room; second floor; board.

83D, 311 WEST.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience; private residence.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; special rates.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; telephone.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cozy, comfortable rooms; beautiful back parlor; references.

84TH, 34 WEST.—In attractive, private house, beautiful, single, heated room; reasonable.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms, bath; refined surroundings; private house; central location; dining to let.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, large room; private bath; also smaller room; references.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

87TH, 135 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath connecting; private house; select neighborhood; near Subway and "L"; electric light; reference required. Telephone Schuyler 8285.

87TH ST., 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Well furnished large front room with bathroom; reasonable.

88TH ST., 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—In exclusive apartment, handsome parlor, three smaller rooms and bath, for party of three or four, or single.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; newly decorated; shower bath; references.

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Parlor, two bedrooms, bath; southern exposure; Park view; gentlemen.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly decorated, renovated house; sanitary, large rooms adjoining bath; also small rooms.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; large, small rooms; board optional.

96TH, 59 WEST.—"L" Subway express; only few accommodations; breakfast optional; [illegible]

Furnished Rooms.

Twenty cents a line

West Side.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium room, conveniences; refined, permanent business ladies preferred. Post.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; one minute from Subway station. MacFarland.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home priviliges; moderate rates. Huet, 8A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, newly furnished; neatly kept; three baths. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; lavatory; elevator; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; private house; refined environment.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has rooms suitable for bachelors.

105TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished suite for fastidious gentlemen; references. 1627 Riverside.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment; near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

107TH, 202 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; ground floor; one or two rooms; breakfast; telephone; references essential. Moen.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Very desirable room; private family; references. Apt. 48.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Connecting bath; well furnished; wonderful Hudson view; Subway; reasonable.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Apt. 62; southern exposure; outside; two minutes Columbia; bargain.

116TH ST., 610 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Quiet, comfortable room; gentleman; $5; reference. Apt. 71.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Gentleman only; neatly furnished outside room. Apt. 61; references.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Beautiful, sanitary rooms; wonderful view; Morningside Drive; restaurant, elevator; prices $4, $6. Apt. 33.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive suites and single rooms; shower; elevator. Apt. 32.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; business woman, teacher; accommodate two; no other roomers; modern elevator apartment; permanent; references. Apartment 56.

121ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite, river view; also single room; conveniences. Apt. 62.

122D, 523 WEST.—Front double and single; also two-room suites. Sherman.

123D ST., 363 WEST.—Refined private house; large, well furnished rooms; telephone.

123D, 522 WEST.—Two large, connecting front rooms, with kitchen; $12 weekly. Bushby.

130TH, 34 WEST.—Large front room; one flight up; private house; reasonable.

143D ST., 210 WEST.—Furnished room adjoining bath; convenient Subway, elevated. Quinn.

140TH, 520 WEST.—Nice room; gentlemen; private house; every convenience; reference; $3.50.

143D, 561 WEST.—Room in private apartment; $4; gentlemen; references. Apartment 64.

148TH, 413 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; private residence; exceptional service; reference.

162D, 550 WEST.—Private house, parlor and bedroom; suitable for couple or two gentlemen; board optional.

A.—A.—A.— HOTEL MIRA,
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up.
Telephone 2411 Bryant.

AT YOUR SERVICE.
Furnished apartments; exclusive list; $75 up. State requirements. 4,520 Murray Hill, 507 Fifth Av., EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

BROADWAY, (Cor. 96th.)—Wollaston; exquisitely furnished front room; exceptionally large; facing Broadway; high-class; also other rooms. 3D.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d St.)—Sunny room, clean, refined; near Subway; $3. Brown.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (corner 127th St.)—Business woman will rent single room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

EDGECOMBE AV., 281.—In high-class apartment; 145th St. "L," Subway. Harris.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsome suite, dressing room; $6 weekly.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
EACH WITH BATH, AT 420 WEST 116TH ST., FURNISHED; RENTALS AT $25 PER MONTH AND UPWARD, INCLUDING SERVICE. PHONE 5800 MORNING.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS,
completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (91st Subway.)—Room or suite in exclusive corner apartment; breakfast; reasonable if permanent; references absolutely necessary. Address L 68 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,071, (cor. 164th St.)—Elegant outside room, elevator apartment; private family; meals optional; reasonable. Phone 3926 Audubon. Apartment 4C.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102.—Exceptionally clean, light rooms; elevator apartment; $3, $5. Brown.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

7 LARGE CORNER ROOMS, $50.
N. W. corner Lexington Av. and 60th St.

Brooklyn.

CARLTON AV, 367, (Near Greene.)—Convenient Subway; desirable large or small rooms; newly furnished; moderate rate; private.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

Non-housekeeping suite; service, steam heat, fireplaces; private house; Greenwich Village; breakfast and dinner if desired. W 2 Times.

LADY, share elevator apartment; equal privileges; about $13 month. XX Times Harlem.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; single, en suite; private house; references.

122d, 213 West.—One, two large, light rooms, kitchenette; all improvements; references.

To Let.—Unfurnished parlor floor. 123 East 30th St., city.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG MAN wishes a room in strictly private family; musically inclined; studies violin at night; quiet neighborhood; no rooming houses need apply. Z 321 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,854.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD LEMBERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Edward Lemberger are hereby given notice that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 18, 1914.

NO. 19,791.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS McGRATH WILLS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Louis McGrath Wills are hereby given notice that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 18, 1914.

NO. 19,875.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Louis Weintraub are hereby given notice that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 18 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20344. In Bankruptcy. THE FEATURE PICTURE THEATRE COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Feature Picture Theatre Company of America, Inc., are hereby given notice that on September 16, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 1st 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, neat appearance; $8 week; 8:30, 5:30. Box H 6 Times.

TEACHER wanted for algebra, trigonometry, chemistry, physics. Room 82, 2 Stone St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ORGANIZERS.—Capable organizers to handle high-class proposition; must finance themselves while proving their ability; commission $5 for every member; we furnish leads. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,226. A. M. only.

Salesman—To cover New York State and East in the Maribou line. One acquainted ladies' neckwear line preferred. Commission basis. Z 303 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BONNAZ OPERATOR.—Free hand, 5 years' experience, wishes position. E 65 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, young Irish girl, $18; experienced houseworker, $25; reference. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COMPANION.—Cultured young woman with no ties, who is a hospital trained nurse, desires position as companion to semi-invalid or elderly person; has no preference to locality; highest references. L 69 Times.

COMPANION.—Young English lady desires position as companion; fluent French; best references. Apply Box 3, Caledonia Springs, Ontario, Canada.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS. — Situation wanted by a young colored man and wife as general housewokers; city or country; reference. Address Mrs. M. B. Lewis, 156 South 13th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GOVERNESS, North German, fluent English, knowledge of French, wishes position; city references. L 100 Times.

GOVERNESS, German, French, music, wishes position; best references. 235 East 60th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced young woman with child, 1½ years old, wants work; city or country. Potterton, 537 W. 133d.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open air drying; private house; references. Address Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th.

MAID.—Colored visiting maid; morning's work, sewing; references. Wilkes, 324 West 58d. Write.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse desires position in doctor's office F 24 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, reliable, capable handling correspondence and all office details unassisted; executive ability and initiative best assets; seven years' thorough, practical experience; opportunity demonstrate ability earnestly desired; age 25; neat, refined. L 95 Times.

SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper, possessing unusual ability, tact, initiative, desires executive position; highly recommended. S. L., 237 Times.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—A young woman of education, personality, and excellent family has fitted herself deliberately for the duties of social secretary; her intimate knowledge of English, French, and German, acquired abroad, has been supplemented by a course in stenography; she desires a position with a woman who has found the need of capable, intelligent assistance in keeping up with her exacting social duties; unusually satisfactory references are offered. Address Secretary L. E., Martha Washington Hotel, New York.

SOCIAL SECRETARY and HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Stephen Pell highly recommends and wishes to secure position for young lady as secretary and housekeeper; best reference. Answer 3 East 69th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, well experienced, good speller, mathematician; transcribes correctly; superior educational advantages, business qualifications; references. E 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience, brokerage, commercial; high school education; neat; familiar office details, switchboard; A1 references. W 1 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent girl; six months' experience; neat appearance; excellent school record; no agency; $6. D 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (18;) 3 months' law experience; bright, rapid, accurate; neat appearance; $7. Miss Booth, E 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, conscientious, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Ella Ridgeway, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 1799.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, reliable, possessing executive ability, desires position; many years' experience; $15; A1 references. F 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 4 years' experience; references. Secretary, E 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, experienced, knowledge switchboard; unquestionable reference. Kane, 171 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, high school graduate, desires position stenographer; short experience. E 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER,
experienced; highest credentials; $10 to $12. R. Sabl, 1,043 Boston Road.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; accustomed to difficult dictation; references; $12. Box L 151 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. E 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes rapidly, correctly; understands office details; $8. E 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. E 297 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP, well recommended, procurable Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon—7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS; together or separate; competent girls, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

For select colored help apply White Rose Agency, 12 West 135th; Harlem 2496.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 19,710.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLON H. NEWMARK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Solon H. Newmark are hereby given notice that on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 18, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,336.—In Bankruptcy.—MARY G. CRONIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mary G. Cronin are hereby given notice that on September 16th, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 1st, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19,853.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SYLVIA LEMBERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Sylvia Lemberger are hereby given notice that on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 18, 1914.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

USED CARS.

In order to make room for new models the following used cars will be sacrificed:

HUPMOBILE "20" roadster	$225
HUPMOBILE "32" roadster	500
FIAT toy tonneau	450
OAKLAND 1913 roadster	525
ITALA toy tonneau	700

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway, at 53d St.

FLANDERS, (TIFFANY,) COLONIAL ELECTRIC; IN SPLENDID CONDITION; BATTERIES PRACTICALLY NEW; IDEAL CAR FOR SHOPPING OR THEATRE WORK; HAS HAD VERY LITTLE USAGE AND BEST OF CARE. MAY BE SEEN AT PARK AVENUE GARAGE, PARK AV. AND 63D ST. FOR PARTICULARS CALL HOLT, COL. 7981.

Hupmobiles, 32 h. p.; touring cars and roadsters, 1912, 1913, and 1914 models; all are in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed like new; have every equipment and many extras; no reasonable offers refused. Diuguid Bros., 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Automobile School; eighth successful year; owner's course. Booklet and visitors admission card sent free. Bedford Ave. Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Ave. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 5 West 61st St.

Automobiles Wanted.

We Require a

MOTOR TRUCK.
Must be in good shape throughout.

In your reply state name of truck, year model, tonnage, what kind of body, and give other full description. Truck, 99 Times.

Wanted—A five-passenger light touring car; will not buy from dealer; car must be in perfect mechanical condition and not too old; state full particulars, terms, price, &c. K. C. L., 98 Times.

Will buy good runabout, Buick, Velie, or Oakland preferred; furnish full particulars; dealers need not reply; specify conditions and lowest price. A. F. A., 100 Times.

Am in the market for a five or seven passenger car; give full particulars as to name, year of make, equipment, and price for cash or time. B. B., 97 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, (CERTIFIED PUBLIC.)
Books opened, closed, audited, untangled, labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St.; 'phone Beekman 2960-1.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—Handles credits, collections, correspondence; knows French, German, extensive accounting, importing, banking, manufacturing experience; B. A. and Bachelor Commerce degrees; references A1. Weidberg, 41 West 114th.

ACCOUNTANT — Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT, (27,) GRADUATE accountant New York University, nine years' experience as head bookkeeper; highest references. F 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Graduate business school, good penman, quick, accurate at figures, desires position. Edward Kubat, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER, (26;) 8 years' varied experience; open and close books; financial statements; take full charge; correspondent; credits. L 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, 12 years' experience, good correspondent, age 28, seeks connection good house; best credentials. F 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, cashier, 7 years' experience, open for position. E 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; recommended; hard worker; capable and trustworthy; moderate salary. W 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable taking charge; conversant general bookkeeping. M. 242 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) wishes position, office; year and half high school; year's experience; best references. G. Dunn, 73 Smith Av., Corona; telephone, 1390-W Newtown.

BOY, splendid home environment, clean, understanding switchboard, penmanship. E 290 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, high school, references, desires office position. Emil Zendy, 506 6th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Intelligent, courteous; thoroughly honest, sober, reliable; whose references, appearance bespeak character, ability. Streller, 153 West 80th St.

COLLEGE MAN, (23,) hard, intelligent worker, seeks permanent business connection; references. T 147 Times.

GARDENER.—Head or Superintendent on gentleman's estate; well versed in all branches of gardening; married, daughter aged 14; English; excellent references. B., 15 Cleveland St., Morristown, N. J.

JAPANESE, general houseworker, wishes position in bachelor's apartment or small family; good references. Kay, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL INVENTOR DESIRES CONNECTIONS WITH RELIABLE CONCERN WHERE OPPORTUNITY WILL BE GIVEN TO DEVELOP INVENTIONS AND CONVERT NEW IDEAS INTO PRACTICAL VALUE; BEST REFERENCES. L 125 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER, &c.—I am a young college graduate of 25, who, owing to war conditions, is unemployed; have had three years' all-around business experience with manufacturing company as office manager, correspondent and salesman; I want a position with a commercial, banking or publishing house, where ability to think counts; would accept reasonable salary. L 72 Times.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION desired, wide experience general business, efficient management of help, versed in accounts, office details; also manufacturing and other lines; competent take complete charge; references. Luscher, 555 West 171st St.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional ability to develop large business, acquired during years of extensive experience with prominent manufacturers, would consider inducement for services. E 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 20, wishes position to sell and assist in stock; can furnish A1 reference or security. H. Teitelbaum, 234 East 71st St., City.

SALESMAN.—Active man, (35,) with wide experience as salesman and correspondent. L 109 Times.

SECRETARY, employed during day in executive capacity, would like evening work; expert stenographer and accountant. E 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; bright American boy; few months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate figuring; $7. D 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience legal and commercial, rapid, accurate, reliable, wants opening with live business house; $10. L 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience, wants evening work, Fall and Winter; pay reasonable. Harry E. S., Box E 245 Times Downtown.

STUDENTS.—Two Columbia students desire employment afternoons, evenings, or Saturday and Sunday. T 133 Times.

VALET AND COMPANION for bachelor or lone man; best references; temperate; reliable; confidential correspondent. Z 270 Times Annex.

WATCHMAN.—Middle-aged man seeks position as watchman; first-class references. F Box 28 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitiously inclined, neat appearing, bright, accurate figurer, fair handwriting, desires any work; office experience; salary no question; references. F 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position in office; good knowledge stenography and typewriting; experience in law and real estate. S 154 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Lady's hunting case gold watch; key winder; Thursday, 17th, A. M., between Grand Central Depot and 23d St. Hoboken Ferry. Reward for return. Room 1,012, 61 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Friday afternoon, old-fashioned gold brooch, set with single pink coral. Return for reward to Mrs. John M. Wheeler, 90 Morningside Drive.

LOST—Wednesday night, at Strand Theatre, diamond star breastpin. Finder return to 320 Riverside Drive, corner 104th. Reward.

LOST—Diamond brooch, 93d, between Columbus and Broadway; reward. 148 West 93d.

LOST—On 105th St., diamond circle pin; liberal reward. 170 West 105th.

Sigma Phi pin with name of owner on back, bring to 151 West 42d St. Good reward.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Managers, good payable retail stores, $2,000 security; good references; good salary and commission; men with experience in ladies' outfitting stores should apply in writing to T 125 Times.

Lakewood, N. J.—60 rooms, (furnished;) sun parlor, large porches; therapeutic baths; for sale, lease, exchange. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Motion picture theatre, Brooklyn, 600 seats, doing good business, for sale reasonably; others elsewhere. Pitzer-Smith, 1480 B'way.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Detectives.

Can you depend upon your help? Are they reliable and trustworthy? We will find out for you. Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Tel. Barclay 5647.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pianos and Organs.

MATHUSHEK
INTERIOR PLAYER PIANOS, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, SMALL UPRIGHTS for limited spaces, yachts, &c. ALL our various STYLES shown in catalogs furnished; also with SELF-PLAYER ACTIONS. Large variety USED PIANOS and PLAYERS, in proper condition, at reduced prices. Convenient terms arranged. WE EXCHANGE, RENT, TUNE, REPAIR and POLISH. VICTROLAS, RECORDS, CABINETS, AND ACCESSORIES.
MATHUSHEK Broadway and 47th Street. Phones 5547 & 5548 Bryant.

RENTING PIANOS.
BABY SIZE.
Large assortment, small uprights, big tone.
Also transposing keyboard pianos.
BARGAINS—
In used pianos, player-pianos, and grands.
Investigate before you decide.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Grand square Steinway piano in fine condition, $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Several oil paintings for sale; can be seen in Sweeney's Restaurant, 37 Beaver St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av. between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

An experienced teacher of French; conversation first lesson; terms moderate. L 33 Times.

Musical.

A lady, experienced, certificated, Royal Conservatorium, Stuttgart, teaches on pedagogical lines, coaches pupils; many brilliant successes; references L 39 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20,272.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SMILKSTEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1914, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 25 per cent., payable 10 per cent. cash and 15 per cent. in three notes of 5 per cent., payable in two, four, and six months, indorsed, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Special Master, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1914, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Special Master.
Dated, New York, September 19, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20323. In Bankruptcy. JOHN J. O'HARE Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John J. O'Hare are hereby given notice that on September 14th 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 2nd 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20318 In Bankruptcy. ABRAHAM ZWEIFACH Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham Zweifach are hereby given notice that on September 11th 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 1st 1914 at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF New Jersey.—In the matter of KEARNEY HAT WORKS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Howard Marshall, Trustee in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will offer for sale at public auction, on Wednesday, September 23, 1914, at 181 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J., a stock of 2,500 dozen beaver and velour bodies for ladies' hats.

This property may be inspected at any time up to the sale at the above named premises.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw this property from sale if the bids received therefor are not in his judgment adequate.

This notice of sale is in addition to that already advertised covering the other assets of this estate.

HOWARD MARSHALL, Trustee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT, New York County.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of BENJAMIN KUTNER. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, September 24th, 1914, at 2 P. M., at 114 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, property and assets of above estate, consisting of men's and boys' clothing, overcoats, raincoats, safe, fixtures, &c.

ABNER S. WERBLIN, Assignee.
PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 19 Cedar St., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of GARDINER & HARRIS, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of 325 pairs of ladies' shoes, slippers, &c., will be sold at public auction by J. W. & W. H. Reid, Auctioneers, on Monday, September 28th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 19-23 Willoughby St., corner Pearl St., Brooklyn.

ROBERT H. KOEHLER, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, [illegible] Broadway, New York City.

APPROVE FOOD SOLD IN OPEN MARKETS

Health Inspectors Found Some Insanitary Conditions, but These Were Remedied.

ALL ARE WELL PATRONIZED

Mayor's Committee Gives Out a Recipe for Preserving Fruit Without Sugar.

Borough President Marks made public yesterday reports from the Department of Health showing that the four new markets are in good condition both as to sanitation and the quality of goods sold. There have been some violations of the health regulations, but these have not been made public for fear that they may have a bad effect on the patrons of the markets. Since the markets opened the Open Market Committee, co-operating with the Health Department and the Bureau of Weights and Measures, has been working for better conditions.

The Inspectors who visited the Manhattan Bridge market found ninety-nine pushcarts, nine herring stands, one fish stand, two bread stands, six egg stands, six grocery stands, one bologna stand, three licensed vendors, and one auto truck. The attendance was fair. The Inspectors condemned five pounds of tomatoes. They reported that all other foodstuffs were sound. The eggs offered for sale at this market were tested and found to be sound and wholesome. The report said the sanitary conditions were poor. This, Mr. Marks explained, was because the market was unpaved. He will pave the market if the Board of Estimate will grant him the necessary money.

Buying was brisk at the Queensboro Bridge Market. The Inspectors found ninety-eight fruit and vegetable stands, three meat stands, two grocery stands, and eleven farm wagons. Here they condemned a small quantity of vegetables and found five violations of the Sanitary Code, requiring foodstuffs to be covered. The sanitary condition of the market was said to be good.

In the Harlem Bridge Market ninety-two stands, sixty-three pushcarts, and twenty-six licensed vendors were found. These included four fish stands, five egg stands, three coffee and sandwich stands, eleven grocery stands, one bread stand, and one farm wagon. The food was sound except some vegetables, which were condemned. The sanitary conditions were good. They made the same report concerning the Fort Lee Ferry Market, where there were thirty-five stands, sixty-six licensed vendors, nine meat stands, two fish carts, three egg stands, and a bread stand.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's committee, is of the opinion that many persons have given up all thought of putting up fruits and vegetables, now very cheap, because of the increase in the price of sugar. He does not believe that it is generally known that fruits can be put up without sugar, and so the committee made public yesterday this recipe for canning fruit without the use of sugar, which was prepared for the committee by Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Cooking Director of the Board of Education:

> Use quart glass jars with tin tops, costing 52 cents a dozen. Have new rubber rings. Fill jars with water, put on rings and covers, and turn them upside down. If they leak, they are not air tight. If air gets in, contents will not keep.
>
> Wash jars. Wash fruit. Pare peaches and pears. Can whole or cut in halves. Pack fruit in jars. Put a cloth in the bottom of a large kettle, stand the jars on the cloth, and fill the jars to the top with cold water. Put on the rings and place covers on and fasten about half way. Pour cold water into kettle; enough to come very near the top of jars. Cover the kettle and bring slowly to boiling. Boil until fruit is cooked through, from thirty to forty-five minutes. Hard fruit will require more time.
>
> Have only enough fire to keep the water boiling gently. More than this is a waste of either coal or gas and the rapid boiling is likely to crack the jars. When done, remove from the boiling water and fasten covers very tightly at once, without having taken covers off. This is important, for no air should enter jars after boiling begins.
>
> A wash boiler and two dishpans (one to be used as a cover) makes a good kettle for this kind of canning. This method applies to plums and tomatoes, which are now plentiful and cheap.
>
> Vegetables may be canned by the same process, a little salt being added to each jar. Cook tomatoes fifteen to twenty minutes. Beans and other hard vegetables one and a half hours or more.

The committee has issued also a reprint of a Farmers' Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, on how to prepare vegetables for the table.

SAY BANKS DODGE TAXES.

Jersey Board Takes Steps to Collect Stock Assessments.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—What was described by the Burlington County Tax Board as the attempt of thirteen of the seventeen banks in Burlington County to evade the payment of $15,000 in taxes on holdings aggregating more than $2,000,000 was thwarted, in the opinion of the board, at a meeting held here last night, at which it was decided to revise the assessments of the banks from which their taxes were computed. The action followed a recommendation from the State Tax Board that came after an opinion had been asked for by the Burlington County Board. It is said that the county boards throughout the State will follow the example of the Burlington Board.

The plan for evading the taxes charged against the bankers by the Tax Board is simple. It is alleged that shortly before May 20, when the assessment was made, the bankers temporarily converted a great part of their holdings into certain non-taxable bonds, which they got rid of as soon as the assessment had been made. Also, some of the banks sought exemption, it is said, on real estate holdings not exempted by law. President Morgan, of the County Board, cited today the case of one bank which, he said, converted $160,000 of its $182,000 in capital and surplus into non-taxable bonds. These bonds pay only 3 per cent., and it was the remarkable amount of bank money found invested in such unprofitable securities on May 20 that first excited the suspicion of the County Board, Mr. Morgan said.

Killed in Political Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Aurilio Comforti, a Deputy Sheriff of Essex County, and Republican candidate for Constable of East Orange, this afternoon shot and killed Joseph Lamboscaf, 54 years old, of 85 Bedfort Street, in front of the Independent Republican Club here. The shooting occurred, it was said, when Lamboscaf told Comforti that he would not vote for him for Constable. It was witnessed by the dead man's wife, daughter, and son-in-law. Comforti, Lamboscaf, and others had been drinking in the club. Comforti ran to the home of Fred Wagner, near the club, and was arrested there by the police. He threatened those who pursued him with his revolver.

CITY BREVITIES.

The seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association will open tomorrow in this city, and will last until Saturday. Headquarters for the association tomorrow and Wednesday will be at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street.

The Recreation Centre for girls, established at 21 West Forty-fourth Street by the Young Women's Christian Association a year ago, will open for the season this week. Demonstrations of the various activities in which young women can take part at the Centre will be given every day this week.

The Commercial Tercentenary Commission will reproduce the historical pageant given at the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial in Baltimore in connection with its celebration to be held in New York City on the evening of Oct. 31.

The Associated Clubs of Domestic Science will hold their September meeting in the assembly room of the Imperial Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Sept. 29.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL TO OPEN

Katherine Drexel Fortune Now Builds a Harlem Institution.

The Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament this morning will open the new St. Mark's parochial school for negro children in 138th Street, near Lenox Avenue, and the home for sisters of the order adjoining it. The home and school have been built at a cost of $100,000 through the efforts of the Mother Superior, who was formerly Miss Katherine A. Drexel, daughter of Francis A. Drexel, the older brother of A. J. Drexel, the banker. The negro school was opened two years ago in temporary quarters.

The opening of the school is in direct line with the work begun by the Mother Superior when she founded the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament in 1889 and devoted her life and her inheritance of $7,000,000 to work for negro and Indian children. With the school opened here today and three others opened simultaneously in Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, there will be sixteen schools for negro children under the direction of the order.

The home of the order is St. Elizabeth's House, which was built on the Drexel country place, St. Michel, near Eden Hall, Cornwall, Penn. There are now 200 sisters in the order, all of them teachers of Indian and negro children.

BOY RUNS UNDER MAIL AUTO

Chauffeur Goes to Police Station to Escape Angry Crowd.

Peter C. Cunio, 9 years old, of 238 Ninth Avenue, was run down last evening on Ninth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street by a United States mail auto wagon. He was taken to the New York Hospital. Frank Hubert of 174 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, the chauffeur, sought refuge in the West Twentieth Street station to escape an angry crowd.

The injured boy with other children was playing by the pillars of the elevated road and the police say he ran in front of the mail wagon. He was knocked down and a wheel passed over his right shoulder. The chauffeur stopped, and intended to put the injured boy on the seat and carry him to the hospital, but a crowd gathered and would not permit him to touch the boy.

Dr. Bert Mundy of 367 West Twenty-third took the boy in his automobile to the New York Hospital, where Dr. Irwin found that he had a fractured collar bone and internal injuries.

THREE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Mrs. Farlee, a Noted Tennis Player, Among Those Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Harts Farlee, who was formerly Miss Natalie Wildey, the tennis player, and John Valiant of this place were injured seriously late last night when an automobile in which they were riding struck a taxicab in the Plainfield Country Club road and overturned. Frederick Gwyer, also of Plainfield, was in the automobile, but was only injured slightly. Mrs. Farlee and Mr. Valiant were removed to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

There was no one in the taxicab, which had stopped in the middle of the road for repairs. The automobile party was returning from a dance at the Country Club.

WOMAN SWIMS 22 MILES TO HOOK

Miss Nell Kenney Swept Far Off Course by Tide on Leaving the Battery.

HER TIME IS 9 HRS. 35 MINS.

Australian Is First Woman to Accomplish a Feat Which Baffled Men for Many Years.

Undaunted by being carried miles out of her course, Miss Nell Kenney of Sydney, Australia, yesterday won a long battle with the waters of New York Harbor and succeeded in swimming from the Battery to Sandy Hook, a feat which had never before been performed by a woman.

Miss Kenney dived off the pier at the Battery at 7:50 o'clock in the morning and landed at Sandy Hook at 5:25 o'clock in the afternoon, covering the distance, which was considerably more than twenty-two miles as she was forced to swim it, in nine hours and thirty-five minutes.

The only others to make this swim under circumstances that precluded any doubt as to the authenticity of the feat are George R. Meehan, Samuel Richards, and Walter Dunn of Boston and Charles R. Durburrow of Philadelphia, all of whom accomplished it on The Tribune Marathon Swim on July 19 of this year. Richards had accomplished it once before, on June 17, 1913. The time of Meehan in The Tribune race, which is the record for the course, is seven hours, eighteen minutes.

Miss Kenney's performance was the more remarkable because at the start she was carried up the East River, far out of her course, by the tide. She was swept under the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges and as far as Pier 42 before the tide turned and she was able to start toward the Hook. She was at Pier 42 at 9:35 o'clock in the morning, having wasted more than an hour and a half without getting well under way.

With the tide once favorable, her progress was quick, and from that point on she made splendid time. She passed Fort Hamilton at 12:45 P. M., Swinburne Island at 1:26 P. M., West Bank at 2:10 P. M., and arrived at Romer Shoal, the last landmark before the Hook, at 3:36.

Miss Kenney encountered two changes of the tide. When she started the tide was across her course, and it was this that swept her up the East River. Then it turned and she swam most of the distance with the tide helping her. About two miles from the Hook the tide turned again, and the last lap of the trip was directly against it.

The Australian was accompanied by a party from the Fifth Street Volunteer Life Saving Corps of Coney Island and a launch under Capt. Julius Jacobson of the Pilgrim Yacht Club. With her as timekeeper was Frank Crennen, instructor at the Municipal Baths at Coney Island. Every precaution was taken to prevent any doubt being cast on the authenticity of the feat.

In twenty years the swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook has been tried by many of the best swimmers in the country, but until Richards accomplished it in 1913 all were unsuccessful. In many ways, principally because of the confusing tides, the swim is considered almost as difficult as that of the English Channel. Besides Richards and the others who finished in the Tribune Marathon, Capt. Alfred R. Brown, a Long Island life-saver, asserted he had made the swim, but his performance was never credited.

Miss Kenney is a professional swimmer and has been swimming since she was 14 years old. She is now 27. She has been in this country but a few weeks, and came here mainly for the purpose of attempting this swim. She is 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighs about 140 pounds.

She used the trudgeon stroke most of the distance, but rested from this occasionally by using the Australian and side crawl. She was fed from time to time during her long stay in the water with warm chicken broth, cocoa, and bread. Her body was greased, as is the custom of swimmers in making long tests, the grease preventing them from becoming chilled through.

Miss Kenney took the swim more as a pastime than as a serious bit of work, and joked and talked with the men who accompanied her in the boat, and even attempted to sing a snatch or two when one of the boatmen struck up a tune on a harmonica. She showed no ill effects of the long grind after emerging from the water.

She was unwilling to leave the water when she reached the Hook, as she had set her heart on making part of the return journey, but she was finally persuaded to give up this idea by her companions. She had heard that Meehan had swum half a mile back after reaching the Hook, and she planned at least to equal his performance.

Miss Kenney has performed many noteworthy swimming feats in England and Australia, although up to last year she never had attempted long distance swimming. She attained her first fame by her performances in the heavy surfs off Sydney. She first tried her hand at long distance swimming when she swam around the English fleet at Eastbourne, England, last year. She traveled twenty-one miles on that occasion, and remained in the water more than ten hours.

Girl Footpads Hold Up Girl.

Tillie Holler, 13 years old, of 1,854 Second Avenue, was arrested last night on complaint of Lena Pschrowsky, 10 years old, of 129 East 117th Street, who said she was robbed of 50 cents by Tillie and two other girls. Lena was on her way to a drug store, she said, when one girl pinioned her arms while Tillie took the 50 cents.

GOV. GLYNN'S PRIDE IS COMPENSATION LAW

Tells of Locking the Door on All-Night Session of Conferees.

TOOK THEM OUT TO EAT

Bill Is "Dream of Many Years," He Tells Photo Engravers' Meeting.

Gov. Glynn yesterday afternoon told his story of the "inside history" of the Workmen's Compensation law in an address to the Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 1, in the World Building assembly room. The Governor began by saying that he had been an earnest advocate of workmen's compensation for many years, and had studied the subject in Germany, Holland, and other foreign countries. He had attempted to have a compensation bill passed in Gov. Hughes's Administration, he said, but had failed. He referred to the present law as his "dream of many years," and added:

"If I am proud of any achievement of my Administration it is the Workmen's Compensation law."

The interesting "inside history" of the bill began, the Governor said, when he proposed the measure after the Sulzer bill had fallen with Sulzer's Administration.

"The insurance companies opposed the bill as soon as it was mentioned, even before they knew its provisions," he continued. "They organized their opposition and managed to have a small meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce in New York City, at which the bill was condemned. When I heard the facts of this meeting, that it had condemned the bill without knowing what it contained, and that it was only a small, non-representative meeting, I was as mad as a dog with a tin can tied to his tail. I communicated with the Chamber of Commerce at once, and warned the organization that unless the condemnation of the bill was withdrawn I would tell the public how the resolution of disapproval had been carried."

The chamber sent a committee of three men to see him, the Governor said, and he conferred with the delegation all of one night.

"When all compromises and possible provisions in the bill had been discussed on many occasions," Gov. Glynn continued, "I called a conference of labor leaders and others interested in the measure in the Executive Offices for the purpose of drafting the bill in its final form. We began our work early in the evening, and at once differences of opinion, incompatibility of points of view, and personal feelings threatened to prevent us from getting anywhere. After midnight we had reached no agreement, and some of the men were ready to give up, but I knew the Legislature would adjourn shortly, and I was determined to have the bill introduced.

"So when one man got up, stretched his arms, and said that he was sleepy and was going home, fearing that others would follow him, I ran to the door of the room, locked it, and said that no one would be allowed to leave until an agreement had been reached.

"'Well,' said one of the men, 'if you are going to keep us here all night, give us a drink and let us smoke.'

"I said I couldn't serve anything in the Executive Office, but on the promise of the men to return and get to work I took them all over to the Executive Mansion, where we had refreshments. We went back to the office, I locked the door again, and we settled down to work. By daylight the bill had been drafted and sent to the printer."

Gov. Glynn was well received by his audience. He went away with Democratic Leader McCooey of Brooklyn.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

SUITES in The Majestic are laid out so as to furnish, not a maximum of profit to the management, but a maximum of luxury to the guests. Every change made in The Majestic is from the standpoint of more comfort for those who make it their home. Apartments may be seen at any time. Rentals from $2,200 to $10,000.

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If interested in Western lands, ask C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T & S. F. Ry., 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for land folders and free copies of our immigration journal, "The Earth."

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New Comedy by Geo. Scarborough WHAT IS LOVE?

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